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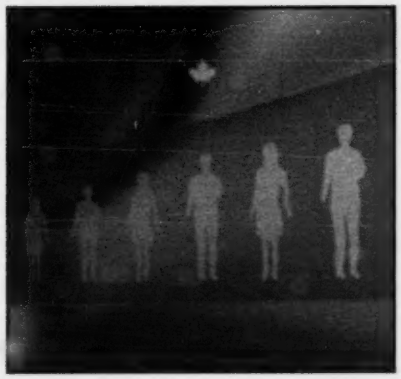
Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036



By the Demosim team

Report prepared by Jean-Dominique Morency, Éric Caron-Malenfant, Simon Coulombe and Stéphanie Langlois

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.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Table of contents

Acknowledgments **5**
Highlights **6**
Introduction **8**
Concepts **9**
Base population and projection model **11**
Projection assumptions and scenarios **12**
Assumptions 12
Assumptions specifically related to Aboriginal people 12
Fertility 13
Transmission of the Aboriginal group from mother to child 14
Transmission of registered Indian status and registration category from mother to child 14
Mortality 15
Internal migration 16
International migration of Aboriginal people 17
Intragenerational ethnic mobility 17
Registration on the Indian Register and reclassification of registration category over an individual's lifetime 18
Headship rates 19
Other assumptions 21
Projection scenarios 22
Cautionary notes **23**
Analysis of results: Population **24**
Aboriginal identity population as a whole 24
Age structure 27
Geographic distribution 27
Registered Indians 29
Age structure 30
Geographic distribution 31
Non-Status Indians 33
Age structure 34
Geographic distribution 34
Métis 35
Age structure 37
Geographic distribution 38
Inuit 39
Age structure 40
Geographic distribution 40
Analysis of results: Households **42**
Aboriginal households in Canada, the provinces and the territories 42
Aboriginal households in census metropolitan areas (excluding Indian reserves) 43
Aboriginal households outside of census metropolitan areas (excluding Indian reserves and Inuit Nunangat) 44
Households on Indian reserves 44
Households in Inuit Nunangat 45
Conclusion **46**
Bibliography **47**
Appendix **50**
Glossary **64**

List of tables

1. Aboriginal identity population by the classifications used at Statistics Canada and at Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and non-Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 10
2. Intergenerational transmission of the legal registered Indian status according to the *Indian Act* 10
3. Projection assumptions more specifically related to the Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 to 2036 13
4. Number of children per woman (total fertility rate) by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification), Canada, 2010-2011 14
5. Proportion of children aged 0 with registered Indian status by registered Indian status and type of union of the mother, and Aboriginal group of the child, Canada, 2011 15
6. Net intragenerational ethnic mobility of the non-Aboriginal group to the Aboriginal groups of Métis and First Nations people, Canada, 1996 to 2011 18
7. Selected scenarios for the projections of the Aboriginal population and households in Canada, 2011 to 2036 22
8. Population and average annual growth rate by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification), Canada, 2001 to 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 26
9. Aboriginal identity population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 28
10. Proportion of the Aboriginal identity population living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and outside CMAs by area of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 29
11. Registered Indian population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 32
12. Non-status Indian population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 35
13. Métis population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 38
14. Number of Aboriginal households and proportion that they represent among all households by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 42
15. Number of Aboriginal households by their composition in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (excluding Indian reserves), Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 43
16. Number of Aboriginal households by their composition outside CMAs (excluding Indian reserves and the Inuit Nunangat regions), Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 44

List of appendix tables

A1. Age structure indicators by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification), Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 51
A2. Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification), place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)
- 1 - 2011 - Base population (observed) 52
- 2 - 2036 - Projection according to the reference scenario 54
- 3 - 2036 - Projection according to the moderate convergence of fertility scenario 56
- 4 - 2036 - Projection according to the constant fertility scenario 58
- 5 - 2036 - Projection according to the no ethnic mobility scenario 60
- 6 - 2036 - Projection according to the no internal migration scenario 62

List of box texts

1. For more information on the base population and methodology used in the *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* 11
2. Acts and agreements affecting the registered Indian population 20
3. Aboriginal demography: An historical perspective 25

List of figures

1. Projected life expectancy at birth by Aboriginal identity and sex, reference scenario, Canada, 2011 to 2036 16
2. Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 24
3. Distribution (per thousand) of the Aboriginal identity population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 27
4. Populations of Registered Indians and Non-Status Indians, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 30
5. Distribution (per thousand) of the registered Indian population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 31
6. Registered Indian population living on reserve by province of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 33
7. Distribution (per thousand) of the non-status Indian population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 34
8. Métis population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 36
9. Distribution (per thousand) of the Métis population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 37
10. Inuit population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios) 39
11. Distribution (per thousand) of the Inuit population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 40
12. Inuit population by Inuit Nunangat region, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) 41
13. Number of households on Indian reserves, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios) 45

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Highlights

This report presents projections of the Aboriginal population and households in Canada based on the most up-to-date data available, notably data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Within the context of these projections, the Aboriginal identity population comprises people who self-identified as Registered Indians and, among those who did not, who identified as Non-Status Indians, Métis, Inuit or other Aboriginal people in the 2011 NHS.

Aboriginal identity population in Canada

- The Aboriginal identity population in Canada, estimated at 1,502,000 in 2011, could increase to between 1,965,000 and 2,633,000 by 2036 under the projection scenarios developed for this report.
- The average annual growth rate of the Aboriginal population would be higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population under all of the projection scenarios developed. As a result, the proportion of Aboriginal people within the total Canadian population could increase from 4.4% in 2011 to between 4.6% and 6.1% in 2036.
- The intragenerational ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people—changes in a person's self-reported Aboriginal group throughout his or her lifetime—and higher fertility are the main components of the Aboriginal population's higher growth.
- According to the projections, the Aboriginal population would still be younger than the non-Aboriginal population in 2036, but it would age more rapidly. The median age of Aboriginal people, which was 27.7 years in 2011, would be between 34.7 years and 36.6 years in 2036. By comparison, the median age of the non-Aboriginal population would rise from 40.5 years to 44.5 years during this period.
- Among the provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan would continue to have the largest Aboriginal population relative to the size of the total population. The proportion of Aboriginal people in the population could reach between 17.6% and 21.3% in Manitoba and between 18.5% and 22.7% in Saskatchewan by 2036.
- Aboriginal people would continue to represent a large proportion of the population of the territories in 2036: between 21.7% and 24.6% of the Yukon population, between 51.0% and 56.2% of the population of the Northwest Territories and between 88.5% and 89.9% of the population of Nunavut.

Registered Indians

- In 2011, more than half of all Aboriginal people, or 768,000 people, reported being a Registered Indian. According to the projections, this population would increase to between 1,088,000 and 1,196,000 by 2036. The scale of this increase depends largely on whether higher fertility is maintained within this group.
- Over the next 25 years, the registered Indian population is projected to age, but at a slower rate than that of the Aboriginal population as a whole. The median age of the registered Indian population, which was 26.3 years in 2011, would be between 32.7 years and 36.1 years in 2036.
- Nearly half (48%) of Registered Indians were living on an Indian reserve in 2011. This proportion would remain virtually unchanged if past trends in internal migration, generally favourable to Indian reserves, were to continue until 2036. The proportion would decrease to 46% if internal migration ceased to be a growth factor.

Non-Status Indians

- The non-status Indian population is a population that has grown significantly as a result of intragenerational ethnic mobility. These gains have been partially offset by losses associated with registrations on the Indian Register. Therefore, this population, which was 223,000 in 2011, would increase modestly if ethnic mobility were to cease after 2011 (245,000 in 2036), but would more than double if this phenomenon were to continue (489,000 in 2036).
- The non-status Indian population is expected to age at the slowest rate over the next 25 years. The median age of this population, which was 27.1 years in 2011, would be between 32.1 years and 33.0 years in 2036 under all scenarios that have constant intragenerational ethnic mobility. This population could, however, see its median age decline slightly to 26.8 years in 2036, if ethnic mobility were to cease in 2011.
- In 2011, Non-Status Indians were the group with the highest proportion of people living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). This proportion is projected to remain above 50% in 2036 under all scenarios.

Métis

- Nearly one in three Aboriginal people was Métis in 2011. Under the chosen scenarios, the Métis population could range from 531,000 to 835,000 in 2036, up from 437,000 in 2011. As fertility among Métis is relatively low, the large difference between projection scenarios is due to the uncertainty surrounding the intragenerational ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people in coming years.
- The median age of the Métis population would increase more rapidly between 2011 and 2036 than that of the non-Aboriginal population and that of the Aboriginal population as a whole. It would rise from 31.1 years in 2011 to about 40 years in 2036, an increase of about nine years under all scenarios considered.
- In 2011, 47.8% of Métis lived in a census metropolitan area. This proportion would rise to more than 50% under all scenarios, unless ethnic mobility were to cease driving this increase.

Inuit

- The Inuit population is expected to increase at an average annual rate of between 1.2% and 1.7%, mostly as a result of its strong fertility. This growth rate is high, as life expectancy is shorter for the Inuit than for the rest of the population. The Inuit population would reach between 86,000 and 95,000 in 2036, compared with 63,000 in 2011.
- The Inuit population was the youngest Aboriginal identity group in Canada, with a median age of only 23.1 years in 2011. This population is expected to age throughout the projected period and would see its median age increase by six to nine years by 2036. The pace of this aging would be closely tied to the future fertility of this group.
- In 2011, 46,000 Inuit were living in one of the four regions of Inuit Nunangat. In 2036, the Inuit population living in Inuit Nunangat would reach between 64,000 and 72,000.

Aboriginal households

- In 2011, 699,000 households comprised at least one Aboriginal person, accounting for 5.1% of all households in Canada. In 2036, the number of Aboriginal households would be between 986,000 and 1,214,000, and would represent between 5.5% and 6.8% of all households.
- The number of Aboriginal households is projected to increase in all regions of Canada by 2036. This growth would be higher in Nunavut (between +72.8% and +79.4%) and the Prairie provinces: between 58.2% and 78.4% in Manitoba, between 64.6% and 74.0% in Saskatchewan and between 60.5% and 90.7% in Alberta. The Atlantic region would see the lowest growth rates in the number of Aboriginal households during this period.
- The number of households (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) on Indian reserves in Canada would rise between 2011 and 2036. There were 120,000 households on reserves in 2011, a number that could rise to between 191,000 and 208,000 in 2036.

Introduction

The demography of Aboriginal populations in Canada differs vastly from that of non-Aboriginal populations in a number of ways. According to data collected in recent decades, Aboriginal populations in Canada are significantly younger, are less likely to live in greater metropolitan areas and have more sustained demographic growth (Statistics Canada 2008, 2013). In that regard, they have several points in common with the Aboriginal populations of other countries such as the United States, Australia and New Zealand (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001, 2012, 2012-2; Norris et al. 2012).

Despite these general traits, Aboriginal populations in Canada do not constitute a homogenous group, and the primary factors behind their increase vary from one group to another. Among Registered Indians and Inuit (the two youngest Aboriginal identity groups, according to the 2011 National Household Survey, or NHS), fertility is by far the primary factor explaining the increase in these populations. The gain in the registered Indian population is also influenced to some extent, albeit unevenly, by legislative changes or negotiated agreements entitling certain people to register on the Indian Register. For example, between 2006 and 2011, the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) enabled a number of previously unregistered people to register on the Indian Register.

Intragenerational ethnic mobility—people who change their self-reported Aboriginal identity over time—was largely behind the increase in the number of Non-Status Indians and Métis in recent years. According to the most recent data, however, ethnic mobility between 2006 and 2011 is more favourable to First Nations Aboriginal group than to Métis Aboriginal group, in contrast with the period from 1996 to 2006.

In light of the demographic changes between 2006 and 2011 and newly available data sources such as the 2011 NHS, and as projections data are useful to program administration and the development of policies related to Aboriginal people, Statistics Canada has developed a new set of projections for Aboriginal populations. With financial support from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Statistics Canada developed these projections using Demosim's microsimulation model, for the second time in this context. The projections reap the advantages of microsimulation, such as the ability to produce consistent and simultaneous projections of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, to take into account a large number of characteristics that influence the demographic behaviour of people (such as education and marital status) and to provide an explicit and coherent model of the changes in the Aboriginal group reported over an individual's lifetime.

This new set of projections nonetheless differs in many respects from those published in 2011 in *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031*. This represents the first time that Demosim has been used to publish projections of the registered Indian population in Canada. This population has been included as a category of Aboriginal identity, which in this report includes the following categories identified in accordance with AANDC's classification of Aboriginal identity: Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis, Inuit, other Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people.[1] These projections have the advantage of taking into account the agreement recognizing the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation, the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) and the 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act* (Bill C-31), each of which grants the right to certain people to register on the Indian Register. The projections also take into consideration the registration category in the intergenerational transmission of registered Indian status to newborns. Moreover, this new edition of the projections includes a household component, which was not part of the previous edition. This new component was developed to meet specific data needs, notably with respect to public policies related to dwellings[2] occupied by Aboriginal people.

This report has six major sections. The first section presents some concepts relating to Aboriginal population that are used in these projections. The second section provides a very brief overview of the base population and the projection model used. The assumptions and scenarios developed for the projections are described in the third section, while the fourth section contains a number of cautionary notes regarding the use of these projections. Aboriginal population projection results are presented in the fifth section, while Aboriginal household projection results are presented in the final section.

It should be noted that the methodological complement to this report is available in a separate report entitled *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources*. This report includes a general description of how Demosim works, a list of the data sources and methods used to prepare the base population, and the projections' many underlying components.

1. See "Concepts" section for a description of the projected groups.
2. Each household corresponds to only one dwelling.

Concepts

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) includes four questions related to Aboriginal populations, namely, questions 17, 18, 20 and 21.[3] Question 17 pertains to the respondent's ethnic origin and is not used in the current projections. Question 18 gives respondents the opportunity to self-identify with one or more Aboriginal groups: First Nations, Métis or Inuit. Question 20 asks whether the person is a Registered Indian and question 21 asks whether the respondent is a member of a First Nation / Indian band. The responses to these questions can be combined in various ways to define the Aboriginal population (Guimond et al. 2009). The concept of Aboriginal identity, for example, arises from the combination of the responses to NHS questions 18, 20 and 21.

The definition of Aboriginal identity used in this report differs from that generally used by Statistics Canada and adopted in the *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031*. The definition used in the current report permits the presentation of the registered Indian population and other Aboriginal populations through a single concept. This definition of Aboriginal identity is used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

The Aboriginal identity variable used in these projections has the following categories:

- Registered Indian (self-identified as being a Registered Indian in response to question 20);
- Non-Status Indian (self-identified with the First Nations group – single identity – in response to question 18 and did not report registered Indian status in response to question 20);
- Métis (self-identified with the Métis group – single identity – in response to question 18 and did not report registered Indian status in response to question 20);
- Inuit (self-identified with the Inuit group – single identity – in response to question 18 and did not report registered Indian status in response to question 20);
- Other Aboriginal people (self-identified with more than one Aboriginal group in response to question 18, or reported being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in response to question 21 without reporting registered Indian status in response to question 20 and without self-identifying with an Aboriginal group in response to question 18);
- Non-Aboriginal people (did not self-identify with an Aboriginal group in response to question 18, and did not report a registered Indian status in response to question 20 or being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in response to question 21).

The Aboriginal identity variable generally used at Statistics Canada is classified as follows:

- First Nations (North American Indian) – single identity (self-identified only with the First Nations group in response to question 18);
- Métis – single identity (self-identified only with the Métis group in response to question 18);
- Inuk (Inuit) – single identity (self-identified only with the Inuit group in response to question 18);
- Multiple Aboriginal identities or Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere (self-identified with more than one Aboriginal group in response to question 18, or did not self-identify with an Aboriginal group in response to question 18 but did report being a Registered Indian in response to question 20 or being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in response to question 21);
- Non-Aboriginal identity (did not self-identify with an Aboriginal group in response to question 18 and did not report a registered Indian status in response to question 20 or report being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in response to question 21).

This new variable includes the same total number of persons with an Aboriginal identity as the previous one. However, it includes the 'Registered Indian' category, with a corresponding reduction in the population for all other Aboriginal

3. The 2011 NHS questionnaire is available on the Statistics Canada website at: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/instrument/5178_Q1_V1-eng.pdf (accessed on March 9, 2015).

Table 1
Aboriginal identity population by the classifications used at Statistics Canada and at Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and non-Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011

Aboriginal identity by the classification used at Statistics Canada	Aboriginal identity by the classification used at Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada							
	Aboriginal identity population							
	Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	Non-Aboriginal people	Total
	thousands							
Aboriginal identity population	1,502	768	223	437	63	12	...	1,502
First Nations (North American Indian) single identity	928	705	223	...	...	...	...	928
Métis single identity	472	35	...	437	...	...	...	472
Inuk (Inuit) single identity	63	0	...	...	63	...	...	63
Multiple Aboriginal identities or Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere	39	27	...	...	...	12	...	39
Non-Aboriginal identity population	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,772	32,772
Total	1,502	768	223	437	63	12	32,772	34,273

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Demosim base population.

identities. Table 1, which presents the 2011 population based on AANDC's classification of Aboriginal identity (used in this report) and Statistics Canada's classification of Aboriginal identity, shows the size of the groups and their differences based on these two variants of the Aboriginal identity concept.

It is useful at this time to present the following explanatory notes regarding concepts used in this report. First, this report contains a number of references to the registration category of Registered Indians, i.e., references to Indians registered under subsections 6(1) and 6(2). Registration categories 6(1) and 6(2) are designated as such because they correspond to the rules set out in subsections 6(1) and 6(2) of the 1985 *Indian Act*'s article 6, which establish the criteria that individuals must meet to register on the Indian Register. Within the meaning of the act, people registered under subsection 6(1) differ from those registered under subsection 6(2) as to their ability to transmit their status to their children (Table 2). All children with at least one registered parent under category 6(1) are entitled to be registered: they are in category 6(1) if the other parent is also registered, and in category 6(2) if not. Children of a category 6(2) Indian are entitled to be registered only if the other parent is also a Registered Indian; children of such unions are in category 6(1).[4] Please note that some people may see their registration category change during the course of their lives. In this case, this would be referred to as a 'reclassification' of registration category.

Table 2
Intergenerational transmission of the legal registered Indian status according to the *Indian Act*

Registration category of both parents	Registration category of the child
6(1) with 6(1)	6(1)
6(1) with 6(2)	6(1)
6(1) with NS	6(2)
6(2) with 6(2)	6(1)
6(2) with NS	NS
NS with NS	NS

NS: Non-Status.
Note: If the registered Indian status of a parent is unknown, the parent is considered as not being a Registered Indian.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, information based on the rules in the *Indian Act*.

Moreover, since groups identified in question 18 of the 2011 NHS are modelled separately from the registered Indian population identified in question 20, they may be referenced independently. To avoid any confusion with the term 'Aboriginal identity' as defined in this report, the concept of 'Aboriginal group' will be used to designate the groups identified from the responses to NHS question 18, namely First Nations, Métis, Inuit and multiple Aboriginal identities, regardless of the response given to questions 20 and 21 with respect to being a Registered Indian or a member of a First Nation/Indian band. The reader is invited to refer to the glossary at the end of this report for other concept definitions.

4. See Guimond et al. (2009) for further details.

Base population and projection model

This edition of *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada* takes as a starting point the 2011 National Household Survey microdata file. These data were adjusted to reflect the institutional population, net undercoverage, and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements. Additional information, particularly on registration categories 6(1) and 6(2) for Registered Indians, was also added to this database through record linkage. Following these adjustments, the Demosim base population is estimated at 34,273,000, including 1,502,000 people with an Aboriginal identity (see Table 1).

The population projection was produced using Demosim. Demosim is a microsimulation model that has been used in the past to prepare the documents *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010) and *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2011). This model can simultaneously project a large number of population characteristics in addition to Aboriginal identity, registered Indian status and registration category. These characteristics notably include age, sex, place of residence, place of birth, visible minority group, religion, education and head-of-household status. However, this report addresses only those results relating to characteristics more specifically associated with Aboriginal populations.

To project these population characteristics, Demosim models a variety of demographic and non-demographic events. The projection process therefore considers not only fertility, mortality and migration (internal and international), but also registration on the Indian Register over an individual's lifetime, intergenerational transmission of registered Indian status as well as changes that can arise from one generation to the next or during a person's lifetime with regard to the Aboriginal group reported (also referred to as the "ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people"). The projection also takes into account marital status, changes in education level, religious mobility and linguistic mobility. These events are projected on the basis of characteristics relevant to their projection.

The data sources and methods used as a basis to project these components are described in a separate report, which accompanies this publication (see Box 1). The assumptions and scenarios selected for these projections are nonetheless described in this report (see "Projection assumptions and scenarios" section) as they constitute a key element in interpreting and understanding the results.

Box 1 - For more information on the base population and methodology used in the *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036*

Readers interested in learning more about Demosim and the methods and data sources used in *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* should refer to the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources*. This new publication includes a general description of how Demosim works, the data used to establish the base population for these projections, as well as the data sources and methods for each component of the model. It is the methodological complement to this report.

Projection assumptions and scenarios

Assumptions

As is true of any prospective exercise, assumptions—related to population growth components, in this case—formed the basis of these projections. Assumptions were developed not only for Aboriginal populations, but also for non-Aboriginal populations, which are part of the projections. Assumptions were selected to meet the two following objectives: (1) to create scenarios comprising a plausible range of future possibilities for Aboriginal populations until 2036; and (2) to estimate the sensitivity of Aboriginal population growth and its share within the total population to key components of fertility, intragenerational ethnic mobility and internal migration.

The assumptions were developed by Statistics Canada in consultation with Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and based on an analysis of the latest data, existing literature and consultations conducted by Statistics Canada. As well, they were submitted to the Demosim scientific committee, which is made up of researchers and specialists independent of the Demosim team and is mandated to make recommendations on methods, data sources, model content and product development.

Because of the number of components projected, many assumptions had to be developed. Therefore, the focus of this section is to describe the assumptions specifically related to Aboriginal populations; other assumptions will be described only briefly.

Assumptions specifically related to Aboriginal people

This section describes the assumptions specifically related to Aboriginal populations and the reasons for adopting them. The assumptions cover fertility; the intergenerational transmission of the Aboriginal group and registered Indian status (including registration category); mortality; internal migration, international migration; intragenerational ethnic mobility; registration on the Indian Register over an individual's lifetime; and headship rates.[5] The assumptions are summarized in Table 3.

5. Some of the assumptions for the other components (e.g., marital status and education) also relate to Aboriginal populations. However, for these components (which contribute only indirectly to the growth of the Aboriginal population), the assumptions were very similar for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. Thus, to avoid complicating the description, they are described in the following section.

Table 3
Projection assumptions more specifically related to the Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 to 2036

Components	Number of assumptions	Assumptions
Fertility	3	1 - Constant fertility; 2 - Moderate convergence: progressive decline of 50% of the gap with non-Aboriginal fertility until 2036; 3 - Complete convergence: progressive and complete convergence with non-Aboriginal fertility until 2036.
Intergenerational transmission of Aboriginal group	1	Constant rates of transmission.
Intergenerational transmission of registered Indian status and registration category (including mixed unions)	1	Constant rates of transmission with a continuation of the 2001-2011 trends as to mixed unions.
Mortality	1	Increase in the life expectancy similar to non-Aboriginal people until 2036.
Internal migration	2	1 - Patterns of constant migration at the 2001, 2006 and 2011 levels; 2 - No internal migration.
International migration	1	No international migration of Aboriginal people.
Intragenerational ethnic mobility	2	1 - No ethnic mobility; 2 - Constant mobility at the estimated 1996 to 2011 levels.
Registration on the Indian Register and reclassification of registration category over an individual's lifetime	1	- Late registrations: constant rates; - C-31[1] registrations: 4,300 registrations and progressive decline until 2036;[2] - C-3[3] registrations: 40,200 registrations until 2020;[2] - Qalipu[4] registrations: 23,700 registrations until 2013;[2] - 6(2) to 6(1) reclassifications under C-3[3]: 18,200 reclassifications until 2020;[2] - Other reclassifications from 6(2) to 6(1): constant rates.[2]
Headship rates	1	Constant rates.

1. Modifications of 1985 to the *Indian Act*.
2. From 2011 to 2014, the assumption is based on observed data from the Indian Register.
3. The *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act*.
4. Legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation.
Note: The other assumptions are presented in the next section.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Fertility

The fertility of Aboriginal people decreased over the second half of the 20th century, in both the population with Aboriginal ancestry and the population with registered Indian status (Ram 2004; Guimond and Robitaille 2009; Maynard and Kerr 2007; Loh and George 2003). Despite the decrease revealed by these longer-term analyses, the fertility of Aboriginal people remains higher overall than that of the non-Aboriginal population, although the situation varies from one Aboriginal identity group to another (Table 4). In 2011, the total fertility rate of the Aboriginal identity population overall was 2.2 children per woman, compared with 1.6 among the non-Aboriginal population. Among specific groups, the Inuit and registered Indian populations had the highest fertility rates, at 2.8 children and 2.7 children per woman respectively. The total fertility rate of the Métis population was only slightly higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population, at 1.8 children per woman, while the rate was lower among Non-Status Indians, at 1.5 in 2011. If Non-Status Indians (whose fertility increased between 2001 and 2006 and then decreased significantly between 2006 and 2011) are excluded, the fertility of Aboriginal people has been relatively stable in recent years (Morency and Caron-Malenfant 2014; Statistics Canada 2011; Amorevieta-Gentil et al. 2013[6]). However, some authors (Suwal and Trovato 1998; Ram 2004) believe that the fertility of Aboriginal people will converge with that of the rest of the population. According to Suwal and Trovato (1998), this convergence may occur through the integration of Aboriginal populations into the rest of society, in particular as a result of mixed unions.

6. Moreover, this recent study shows the remarkable stability in the difference between the fertility of Indian women registered on the Indian Register and that of all Canadian women from 1986 to 2008.

Given the relative stability of the fertility of Aboriginal people in recent years, it is difficult to anticipate if—and when—it might converge with that of the non-Aboriginal population. Because of the uncertainty associated with this issue and the importance of fertility as a component of Aboriginal population growth, three assumptions were adopted. Under the first assumption, the probabilities of giving birth to a child (as estimated using the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS[7])) remain constant until 2036. Under the second assumption, these probabilities converge moderately and gradually with those of the non-Aboriginal population so that, by 2036, half of the fertility gap between Aboriginal populations and the non-Aboriginal population has been closed. Under the third assumption, the fertility of Aboriginal people converges gradually to a complete convergence by 2036, becoming identical to that of the non-Aboriginal population at the end of the projection.

Table 4

Number of children per woman (total fertility rate) by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] Canada, 2010-2011

Aboriginal identity	Total fertility rate
	number of children per woman
Aboriginal identity population[2]	2.2
Registered Indians	2.7
Non-Status Indians	1.5
Métis	1.8
Inuit	2.8
Non-Aboriginal people	1.6

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Including other Aboriginal people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, own-children method applied to the adjusted data of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Transmission of the Aboriginal group from mother to child

Strongly linked to mixed unions (Boucher et al. 2009; Robitaille and Guimond 2003), the likelihood of parents reporting for their children an Aboriginal group different from their own (also known as intergenerational ethnic mobility) varies from one Aboriginal group to another. According to adjusted 2011 NHS data, 95% of children aged under one whose mother is an Inuk are also Inuk. The proportions were 91% among the First Nations Aboriginal group and 69% among the Métis. Compared with estimates obtained for previous projections (Statistics Canada 2011), this phenomenon has remained highly stable in recent years. Therefore, a single assumption was used for this component, namely that the rates of intergenerational ethnic mobility remain at their 2011 levels until 2036.

Transmission of registered Indian status and registration category from mother to child

The intergenerational transmission of registered Indian status and of the registration category is governed by rules set out in the 1985 *Indian Act* (see the "Concepts" section). However, children entitled to registration are not registered automatically at birth; rather, the parents must complete a process with the department in charge of the Indian Register (AANDC). According to adjusted 2011 NHS data, about 71% of children aged under one with at least one registered Indian parent[8] are themselves Registered Indians. This proportion varies according to the registered Indian status of each parent and whether or not the child belongs to an Aboriginal group (Table 5). The proportion is highest when both parents are Registered Indians, whether or not the child belongs to an Aboriginal group, while it is virtually nil when neither parent is a Registered Indian. In cases where only one parent is registered (mixed unions), the proportion falls in between and is little affected by the sex of the registered parent. For each type of union and registered Indian status of the mother,[9] the proportion of registered children is higher when the child belongs to an Aboriginal group—which, of course, depends on the mother's Aboriginal group. Analyses conducted as part of these projections revealed that, among women in a union who had given birth to a child between 2010 and 2011, registered women living off reserve or non-registered women living on reserve were likelier to be in a mixed union. This likelihood varied slightly from 2001 to 2011, increasing among registered women living off reserve and decreasing among women, both registered and non-registered, living on reserve.

7. Data adjusted for census net undercoverage and the institutional population. In this report, these will be referred to as "2011 NHS adjusted data."
8. Among those living with both parents.
9. In Demosim, the status is transmitted through the mother. See the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources* for a description of the method.

Table 5

Proportion of children aged 0 with registered Indian status by registered Indian status and type of union of the mother, and Aboriginal group of the child, Canada, 2011

Registered Indian status of the mother	Type of union of the mother	Aboriginal group of the child	
		Aboriginal group	Non-Aboriginal group
		percent	
Mother with registered Indian status	Non-mixed union[1]	93.27	70.83
	Mixed union[1]	60.10	6.85
	Not in a union	86.60	10.19
Mother without registered Indian status	Non-mixed union[1]	0.44	0.03
	Mixed union[1]	57.70	6.24
	Not in a union	10.45	0.04

1. The non-mixed and mixed unions are defined according to the registered Indian status of the partner in relation to that of the mother.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, own-children method applied to the adjusted data of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

While the objective and legal nature of the rules of transmitting registered Indian status might suggest a certain stability in the propensity of transmitting registered Indian status across generations, the future evolution of this propensity will depend mainly on changes in the prevalence of women entering into unions with spouses of different status. For this reason, it is assumed that the transmission rates of registered Indian status from mother to child will remain at their 2011 level until 2036, and that trends with respect to mixed unions will gradually slow down over the next 25 years.

Mortality

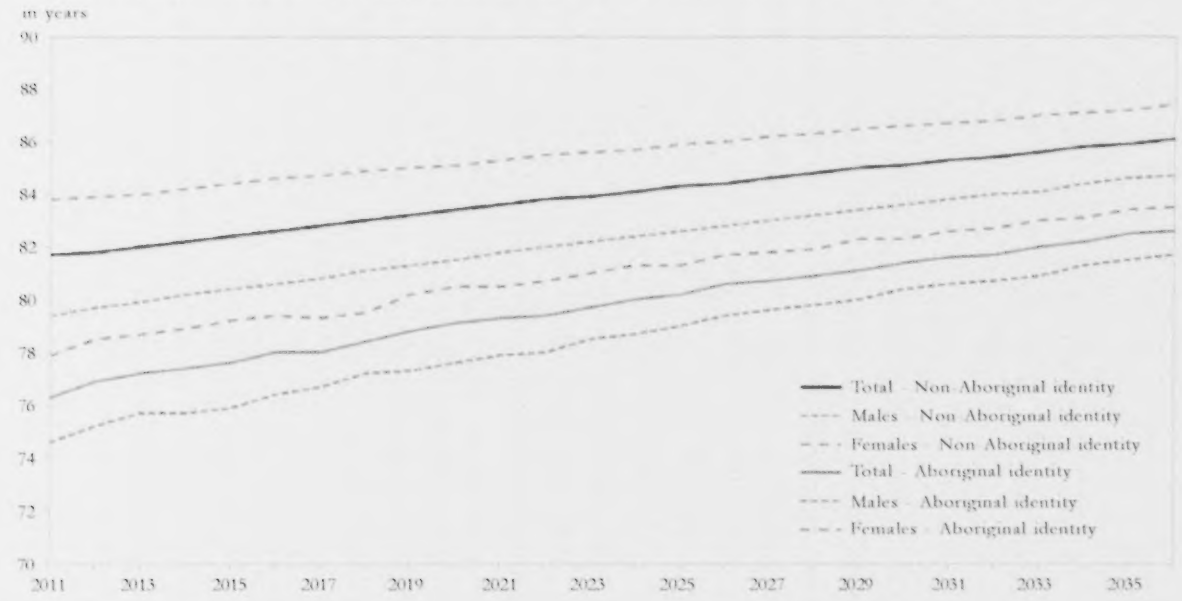
The literature on the mortality of the Aboriginal population in Canada shows that it is higher than that of the rest of population, although there are differences among the groups. For example, from 1991 to 2006, Registered Indians appear to have experienced a life expectancy at birth about 5 years shorter than that of the total Canadian population (Amorevieta-Gentil et al. 2014)[10] while, in regions with high Inuit concentration, life expectancy was 9 to 11 years shorter over the same period (Wilkins et al. 2008; Peters 2013). Work by Tjepkema and Wilkins (2011) on life expectancy at age 25 shows that the First Nations Aboriginal group has a shorter life expectancy than the rest of the population. The Métis group also has a shorter life expectancy, midway between that of the First Nations Aboriginal group and that of the non-Aboriginal population, even when the effects of other variables such as education and place of residence are controlled. Despite a significant increase in life expectancy over the last few decades in groups for which estimates are available (Maynard and Kerr 2007; Verma et al. 2004), neither the data of Amorevieta-Gentil et al. on Registered Indians nor the data of Wilkins et al. and Peters on Inuit regions make it possible to conclude that mortality has been converging with that of the rest of the population over recent years. Estimates produced as part of these projections show that the life expectancy of both males and females in Aboriginal identity groups appear to be shortest among Inuit, followed by Registered Indians and Non-Status Indians, and then Métis, whose life expectancy is the closest to that of the rest of the population.

Could the differences in mortality among these groups remain the same in future years, particularly given that certain mortality causes are more prevalent among Aboriginal populations and that the groups' geographical distribution—which differs from the rest of the population—often limits their access to health care services? Or, will these differences instead decrease as a result of other factors, such as, for example, converging living conditions or lifestyles? While this question may be difficult to answer, the effect of either possibility on populations projected over a 25-year period would be limited, as the convergence of mortality would occur over a longer period. In fact, most Aboriginal people who would benefit from higher life expectancy because of this convergence would die long after the end of these projections. For this reason, a single assumption was used for these projections. Under this assumption, the mortality rates by age and sex of the total population gradually decline in accordance with the middle mortality assumption presented in Statistics Canada's latest national population projections (Statistics Canada 2014), while the gaps between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people estimated as part of these projections will remain unchanged until 2036 (Figure 1).

10. The authors state that this is in fact a conservative estimate of the difference, as registered Indian infant mortality is underestimated according to their data source (the adjusted Indian Register for late reported births and deaths).

Figure 1

Projected life expectancy at birth by Aboriginal identity and sex, reference scenario, Canada, 2011 to 2036



Note: Excluding non-permanent residents.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Internal migration

There are relatively few studies that looked at internal migration of Aboriginal populations. Of those available, a study by Dion and Coulombe (2008) analyzes migration in the 2006 Census and shows that migrating Aboriginal people are less likely than non-Aboriginal people to settle in Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver; they more often chose rural areas and the territories as their destination. Clatworthy and Norris (2014), who also examined the migration of Aboriginal people, indicate that migration generally contributes very little to changes in the proportion of Aboriginal people living in certain types of regions, in particular census metropolitan areas. They also showed that internal migration for each of the five-year periods from 1966-1971 to 2001-2006 led to net gains in the number of Registered Indians on Indian reserves. Analyses conducted for the previous projections (Statistics Canada 2011) and the current projections also show a different migration profile for Aboriginal people, in particular among Registered Indians, who continued to record net migratory gains on Indian reserves in the most recent period. While internal migration shows some stability in its link to certain characteristics (for example, the migration of Registered Indians to Indian reserves or the migration of young people to major metropolitan areas), internal migration is nevertheless a volatile component; it is likely to vary over time, and is thus hard to project (Smith 1986).

Because of the uncertainty regarding the future evolution of this component, two assumptions were used. The first assumes, on one hand, that the future contribution of internal migration to total regional demographic growth reflects the contribution observed during the 1996-2001, 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 periods, and, on the other hand, that the composition of the migratory flows, notably relating to Aboriginal identity, is in line with that observed during the 2000-2001, 2005-2006 and 2010-2011 periods. Each part of this assumption was developed using one-year and five-year mobility variables from the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS. Since the five-year mobility variable is considered more robust because of its longer coverage in time, it was used to determine interregional migration patterns. The one-year mobility variable is considered to be more appropriate for measuring migrant characteristics,[11] and was therefore used to determine the composition of migratory flows. According to the second

11. This assumption also includes a downward trend in the migration rates over time, net of the effects of the characteristics taken into account in the regression models. This trend has only a marginal effect on the projection results.

assumption, there would be no internal migration during the projected period. In comparison to the first assumption, this assumption makes it possible to estimate the overall contribution of internal migration to the growth of Aboriginal populations and to determine the combined contribution of other components to this growth. It also makes it possible to evaluate the evolution of the population living on reserve if it were to stop experiencing net migration gains.

International migration of Aboriginal people

According to the 2011 NHS, only 13,800 people of Aboriginal identity were born outside Canada, and the vast majority of them were born in the United States. Data from the American Community Survey, a large-scale survey conducted annually in the United States, show that the American Indian and Alaskan Native population born in North America outside the United States was estimated at 10,200 from 2010 to 2012.[12] Assuming that the vast majority of them were born in Canada[13] and that most Aboriginal people who leave Canada settle in the United States, the resulting 'net' migration is very low, almost nil. For this reason, a single assumption was used for this component, namely that immigration and emigration are nil among Aboriginal populations during the entire projection period.[14]

Intragenerational ethnic mobility

Studies on changes in the Aboriginal group reported over an individual's lifetime—known as intragenerational ethnic mobility—have shown that this component was responsible for a significant share of Aboriginal population growth in Canada from 1986 to 2006 (Guimond 1999; Guimond et al. 2007; Lebel et al. 2011). This phenomenon was more prominent among the Aboriginal group of Métis than that of First Nations people, while it was not observed conclusively among Inuit and populations living on Indian reserves during this period. The phenomenon was also observed in the United States (Passel 1996; Perez and Hirschman 2009), Australia (Ross 1999; Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013) and New Zealand (Brown and Gray 2009). According to a recent study based on linked data from the 2001 and 2006 Canadian censuses, (Caron-Malenfant et al. 2014), the net gains due to ethnic mobility in the Métis and First Nations groups in fact resulted from multidirectional changes between the two groups and the non-Aboriginal population; ethnic mobility was, therefore, not a unidirectional phenomenon. Analyses conducted as part of these projections reveal that this phenomenon continued from 2006 to 2011. However, the First Nations group benefited more than the Métis group from changes in reported identity during the period, a reversal from previous periods. From 2006 to 2011, ethnic mobility appears to have contributed 64% of growth in the First Nations population, while it represented 52% of growth in the Métis population. In contrast to past periods, the phenomenon appears to have been a significant growth factor for the Inuit population, especially outside Inuit Nunangat. The adoption of the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation in 2011 may have favoured transfers to First Nations people.[15] Changes in wording to the question on Aboriginal groups between the 2006 Census and the 2011 NHS may also have contributed to the changes observed during the period, although it is impossible to know for certain.[16] In addition, methodological differences between the 2011 NHS and the 2006 Census could partly account for the increase in the Inuit population residing outside Inuit Nunangat.[17]

The changes in intragenerational ethnic mobility from 2006 to 2011 reveal the uncertainty associated with the future evolution of this component. One may also wonder if a possible decline in the number of people likely to make a transfer to an Aboriginal group would slow the phenomenon in future decades. Because of these uncertainties, two 'extreme' assumptions were adopted in the projections. Under the first assumption, the net rates of intragenerational

12. Plus or minus 1,100 people, at a significance level of 0.1. Data from the American Fact Finder are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_3YR_S0201&prodType=table (accessed February 22, 2015).
13. The other places of birth in the category 'North America' in the American Community Survey are Bermuda, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon and Greenland.
14. It is also assumed that the net number of non-permanent residents is nil for Aboriginal people.
15. Guimond et al. (2007) identify this type of event as one of the factors involved in ethnic mobility.
16. In 2011, the response category 'North American Indian' was replaced with 'First Nations (North American Indian),' while the category 'Inuit (Eskimo)' on the 2B questionnaire and the category "Inuit" on the 2D questionnaire were replaced by 'Inuk (Inuit).' As well, the following note was added: 'First Nations (North American Indian) include Status and Non-Status Indians.'
17. This population seems to have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (Statistics Canada 2013-2). For more information on the comparability of data on Aboriginal people from the 2011 NHS and the 2006 Census, see Statistics Canada 2014-2.

Table 6
Net intragenerational ethnic mobility of the non-Aboriginal group to the Aboriginal groups of Métis and First Nations people, Canada, 1996 to 2011

Period	From the non-Aboriginal group to the Métis group		From the non-Aboriginal group to the First Nations group	
	Net number	Net ethnic mobility rate	Net number	Net ethnic mobility rate
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
1996/2001	71	0.3	30	0.1
2001/2006	77	0.3	36	0.2
2006/2011	35	0.2	91	0.4
1996/2011 average	61	0.3	52	0.2

Note: Excluding immigrants, visible minority persons, persons living in the territories and on Indian reserves.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

ethnic mobility maintain the average levels observed for the 1996-to-2011 period (Table 6) until 2036.[18, 19] As ethnic mobility was not observed conclusively in the Inuit population before the 2006-to-2011 period and as the phenomenon observed during this period may be linked to changes in the 2011 NHS, this group's ethnic mobility was assumed to be nil from 2011 forward. Under the second assumption, ethnic mobility is nil from 2011 to 2036 for all groups.[20]

Registration on the Indian Register and reclassification of registration category over an individual's lifetime

Amendments to the *Indian Act* over time (see Box 2) have had a significant impact on the registered Indian population. Clatworthy (2001) estimates that, from 1985 to 1999, 174,500 people became entitled to registration under the 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act* (Bill C-31) and that 114,700 of them were in fact registered on the Indian Register in 1999. Although most of these registrations were recorded in the years immediately following the enactment of the new legislation, AANDC continues to record a small number of new registrations each year (600 on average from 2007 to 2014). The adoption of the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) in January 2011 resulted in 29,200 new registrations as of August 12, 2014, and 12,500 reclassifications from registration category 6(2) to 6(1) as of July 18, 2014, with the vast majority occurring in 2011 and 2012. In addition, as of August 12, 2014, close to 24,000 people were registered on the Indian Register as members of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation, a band that was created on September 22, 2011. However, the total number of Registered Indians in the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation may change as the Government of Canada and the Federation of Newfoundland Indians reached a Supplemental Agreement in June 2013, which aims to resolve issues that emerged in the implementation of the enrolment process.[21] Through the Supplemental Agreement, "all applications received during all phases of the enrolment process, except those previously rejected, will be assessed or reassessed."[22] Lastly, other people register late each year on the Indian Register (children in their first few years of life representing a large share) or have their registration category changed for various reasons.

18. Also under this assumption, people making a transfer will continue to 'behave' according to their initial group during the projection, except for the transmission of the Aboriginal group and the registered Indian status to children, which is modelled according to the new Aboriginal group and the new registered Indian status.
19. For the regions of St. John's and the rest of Newfoundland and Labrador, the parameters for ethnic mobility toward the Aboriginal group of First Nations people were calculated using 1996-to-2006 data. The ethnic mobility observed in these two regions between 2006 and 2011 was very strong compared with previous periods, and may have been influenced by the agreement recognizing the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation in Newfoundland. To avoid projecting a one-time change over an extended period, the recent period was excluded from ethnic mobility parameter calculations for the two regions.
20. The study by Perez and Hirschman (2009) on ethnic mobility in the United States suggests that this kind of change is not impossible. These authors showed that the American Indian / Alaska Native population, which had strongly benefited from ethnic mobility before 1990, may have suffered net losses due to ethnic mobility between 1990 and 2006.
21. For more information, see the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada website at: https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1319805325971/1319805372507 (accessed June 11, 2015).
22. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada website (accessed June 11, 2015): https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1372945023612/1372945125984.

A single assumption was used for each part of this component, which complements the component for registration at birth. According to this assumption, registrations under the 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act*, now few in number, will continue to decline over the projected period at the same pace as that observed from 2007 to 2014. Registrations resulting from Bill C-3—most of which appear to have already occurred—will follow the AANDC projections, which assume that registrations will first decline, then stabilize before being completed in 2019/2020.[23] It is also assumed that the number of reclassifications from registration category 6(2) to 6(1) associated with Bill C-3 will follow the same trends as registrations under the same bill until 2020. Users should note that it is the observed numbers of C-31 and C-3 registrations and C-3 reclassifications until 2014 that are used at the start of the projection. Registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation are more uncertain because of the reasons mentioned previously. In the absence of alternative estimates, the assumption was based on the only number available, namely the approximately 24,000 individuals who registered as Qalipu on the Indian Register between 2011 and 2013. Although potential fluctuations in this number are not likely to significantly affect the projection results at the national level and in most regions, this is not the case for the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, where most registrations originate. The reader is therefore advised to exercise caution when interpreting the projection results for this province.[24] Lastly, under the assumption, rates for the late registration of children and adults and for reclassifications from 6(2) to 6(1) for various reasons[25] will remain constant at their recent level.

These registrations on the Indian Register over an individual's lifetime will affect not only the registered Indian population, but also the non-status Indian population as the assumption is made that people within the non-status Indian population will be most likely to register over the course of their lifetime.

Headship rates

In Canada, existing analyses of Aboriginal headship rates are few in number, having been primarily associated with past projections of Aboriginal population (Clatworthy 2012, 2006; Ng and Perreault 1998; Kerr and Kopustas 1995). However, these analyses have revealed that Aboriginal headship rates are, as expected, lower than those of the total population overall, as a result of the greater average size of Aboriginal households. These analyses have also underscored the difficulty of establishing trends in headship rates since, as stated by Clatworthy (2012), it is difficult to determine whether changes in headship rates over time among the various Aboriginal populations (especially Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians and Métis) are the result of actual changes in behaviour or simply changes in the composition of the population (for example, ethnic mobility, legislative amendments and specific agreements that move a large number of individuals from one group to another who do not necessarily have the same behaviours in terms of household composition as their new group).

As part of these projections, trends affecting the evolution of headship rates from 2001 to 2011 were analyzed, revealing a slight increase in the headship rate over time. However, when these rates are standardized to account for the age of the household head, place of residence, Aboriginal identity, marital status and household size, the trends recorded between 2001 and 2011 and between 2006 and 2011 disappear almost completely. This means that the trends are largely the result of compositional effects related to the variables used in these projections. For this reason, headship rates are kept constant throughout the projection.

23. After 2019/2020, registrations may continue, but they may be insignificant in number. Of course, the indirect effect due to the descendents of people registering after Bill C-3 (as with Bill C-31 and the agreement recognising the creation of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq band) is taken into account in the projections presented in this report by using the parameters for intergenerational transmission of registered Indian status and registration category.
24. Results for the registered Indian population, but also for the non-status Indian population, among whom Demosim identified most registration candidates.
25. Rates of reclassifications for other reasons from 2011 to 2014 were adjusted to reflect reclassifications recorded on the Indian Register.

Box 2 – Acts and agreements affecting the registered Indian population

The legislative framework that defines the population entitled to registration on the Indian Register has undergone a number of amendments since the *Indian Act* was passed in 1876. Special agreements recognizing the right to registration of specific groups have also been concluded over time. Among these legislative changes and agreements, the population projections explicitly take into account the following:

1985 amendments to the *Indian Act* (Bill C-31)

The amendments made on April 17, 1985, to the *Indian Act* are known as "Bill C-31." As stated by Clatworthy (2009), "this legislation granted the registered Indian status to persons removed from the Indian Register by virtue of certain rules in earlier versions of the act, particularly women, and enabled a 'first' registration of their children." For example, women who had lost their registered Indian status in the past by marrying a man without registered Indian status were able to re-register under Bill C-31, while their descendents became entitled to registration.

Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act (Bill C-3)

The *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act*, better known as "Bill C-3," came into effect on January 31, 2011. The Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada website states that "this bill amends provisions of the *Indian Act* that the Court of Appeal for British Columbia found to be unconstitutional in the case of *McIvor v. Canada*. The bringing into force of Bill C-3 will ensure that eligible grandchildren of women who lost status as a result of marrying non-Indian men will become entitled to registration (Indian status)."[1] Bill C-3 grants to these grandchildren the registration category 6(2), regardless of their date of birth, and reclassifies one of their parents from category 6(2) to category 6(1) if the parent's mother lost her status by marrying a man without registered Indian status and if the parent also married a person without registered Indian status on or after September 4, 1951.

2008 Agreement for the Recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band

The Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation was created by Order in Council on September 22, 2011, without the allocation of reserve land. Founding members are entitled to registration under subsection 6(1)(b) of the *Indian Act*.

1. See the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada website (accessed December 24, 2014): https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1308068336912/1308068535844.

Other assumptions

The other assumptions developed for these projections deal with either components that contribute indirectly to the growth of Aboriginal populations (for example, education and marital status) or components that more specifically affect non-Aboriginal populations (for example, international migration). There is a single assumption for each component. The assumptions were adopted to reflect the latest conditions and trends. They were developed to be as consistent as possible with the two other sets of projections produced by Statistics Canada: (1) *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014), the assumptions of which were developed through extensive consultations[26]; and (2) *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010), the assumptions of which were also developed through consultation. Assumptions for international migration, total population fertility and total population mortality are as close as possible to the medium-growth scenario M1 of *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)*. Assumptions for the other components are as close as possible to the reference scenario of *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, which was updated to reflect the recent demographic context.

The main assumptions are as follows:

- The annual immigration rate is 7.5 per 1,000 and the composition of immigrants by country of birth represents the period from 2006 to 2011[27];
- The net rate of emigration maintains the level recorded from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012 and emigration differences observed from 1995 to 2010 remain the same;
- The net number of non-permanent residents declines to zero in 2021/2022 and the composition of the new non-permanent resident population represents the composition of that population in the 2011 NHS;
- The fertility rate reaches 1.67 children per woman at the national level in 2021 and the gaps between the projected groups are maintained[28];
- Life expectancy increases moderately at the national level, following the trends noted from 1981 to 2010, and the gaps between the projected groups are maintained;
- The upward trend in population education gradually levels off and the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are maintained;
- Trends in marital status for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations gradually slow down;
- The intragenerational religious mobility rates, based on estimates for 2001 to 2011, are maintained until 2036;
- The intragenerational linguistic mobility rates, estimated using linkages between the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2006 and 2011 censuses, are maintained until 2036; and
- Rates of intergenerational transmission of religion, languages and visible minority group, estimated using 2011 NHS adjusted data, are maintained until 2036.

26. A survey of Canadian demographers on the potential evolution of population growth components over the next 25 years was conducted as part of these consultations. See Bohnert (2014) for more information on the methodology of this consultation, the results of which are presented in the chapters on immigration, fertility and mortality from the technical report of Statistics Canada's latest national projections (Bohnert and Dion 2014; Dion and Bohnert 2014; Dion et al. 2014).
27. Note that these projections assume that there is no international migration for Aboriginal people. That means that all admitted immigrants are non-Aboriginal people. This is also true for emigration and the arrival of new non-permanent residents.
28. Note that the assumptions of a convergence between Aboriginal people and the non-Aboriginal population will result in a lower fertility rate at the national level. However, the fertility of the non-Aboriginal population remains unchanged in all the scenarios, at a level slightly below 1.7 children per woman.

Projection scenarios

Following the objectives of these projections, five scenarios were adopted. Scenario 1, the reference scenario, combines the assumptions of complete fertility convergence in 2036 with an assumption of constant intragenerational ethnic mobility and an assumption of internal migration consistent with adjusted estimates from the 2001 Census, the 2006 Census and the 2011 NHS. Scenario 1 is called the reference scenario because each of the other scenarios differs from this one by a single component, thereby making it possible to analyze the specific effect of fertility, ethnic mobility and internal migration on the future evolution of the Aboriginal population. Scenario 2, or the moderate convergence of fertility scenario, differs from the reference scenario in its fertility assumption; in this scenario, the fertility of Aboriginal people converges toward that of the non-Aboriginal population until half of the gap has been closed in 2036. Scenario 3—the constant fertility scenario—differs from the two previous scenarios by assuming that fertility does not converge. Scenario 4, or the no ethnic mobility scenario, is identical to the reference scenario except that it assumes that there is no intragenerational ethnic mobility as of 2011. Lastly, Scenario 5, or the no internal migration scenario, differs from the reference scenario only in that it assumes that there will be no internal migration as of 2011 (Table 7).

Scenarios 3 and 4 will generate the most and least Aboriginal population growth, respectively, at least at the national level.[29] They provide a plausible range of Aboriginal population growth with regard to past trends that reflect the uncertain future evolution (previously discussed) of fertility and ethnic mobility in the Aboriginal populations. Projection users are advised to consider this range rather than a single scenario. Note that Scenario 1 was called as the "reference scenario" not because it is considered most likely to occur than others, but because it provides a reference for comparing the sensitivity of projection results for the other scenarios, that differ by only one component.

In addition, using only one assumption for each component that affects the non-Aboriginal population does not mean that the future evolution of non-Aboriginal populations is not uncertain. This choice was made to estimate the percentage of the total population represented by Aboriginal people under the five scenarios adopted, the growth of the rest of the population being equal. For more information on possible alternative growth for the rest of the population, readers may refer to Statistics Canada's projections cited above. Other projections based on the new version of Demosim will be more specific to the potential growth of other groups within the rest of the population, under scenarios different from the ones used here.

Table 7
Selected scenarios for the projections of the Aboriginal population and households in Canada, 2011 to 2036

Scenario	Fertility	Intragenerational ethnic mobility	Internal migration
1. Reference	Convergence at 100% in 2036	Constant	Based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses, and the 2011 NHS
2. Moderate convergence of fertility	Convergence at 50% in 2036	Constant	Based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses, and the 2011 NHS
3. Constant fertility	Constant	Constant	Based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses, and the 2011 NHS
4. No ethnic mobility	Convergence at 100% in 2036	None	Based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses, and the 2011 NHS
5. No internal migration	Convergence at 100% in 2036	Constant	None

Note: The other components only have one assumption each. See "Assumptions specifically related to Aboriginal people" and "Other assumptions" sections for a description of these.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

29. In fact, it may be scenario 5 that presents the most or least growth in some regions where population growth depends heavily on internal migration.

Cautionary notes

As in any forward-looking exercise, many sources of uncertainty can affect these projections.

One source of uncertainty is the future evolution of components, which is covered in the "Projection assumptions and scenarios" section of this report. In that section, we discussed the uncertainty about the intragenerational ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people, as well as the demographic impact of the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation, particularly in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador in the latter case. Readers are encouraged to refer to this section of the report for more information on this type of source of uncertainty.

The data used for these projections are another source of uncertainty. Several data sources were combined to produce these projections, and the samples for Aboriginal populations are often small. In addition, adjustments were made to 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) data, particularly in the case of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, based on certain assumptions. These data sources and their role in producing these projections are presented in the report entitled *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources*.

Furthermore, the variance associated with some projection parameters, as well as the variance resulting from using multiple random drawing, are also considered sources of uncertainty. For these reasons, and to avoid giving a false impression of accuracy, the results in this report are rounded to the closest thousand.

Lastly, readers should keep in mind that population projections are not predictions. Demographic predictions aim to determine the most probable demographic future, whereas projections are intended to give an idea of what the future would look like should the assumptions and scenarios developed be true. Note that the choices concerning these assumptions were based on the objectives of this report, which are to present a portrait of what the future evolution of Aboriginal populations in Canada could be and to assess the sensitivity of Aboriginal populations to certain key components of population growth.

Analysis of results: Population

This part of the report presents results for the Aboriginal identity population as a whole, followed separately by results for each of the Aboriginal populations examined: Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis and Inuit (see the "Concepts" section). Each section presents the projected population growth, age structure and geographic distribution of these groups by 2036 under the various scenarios adopted.

Aboriginal identity population as a whole

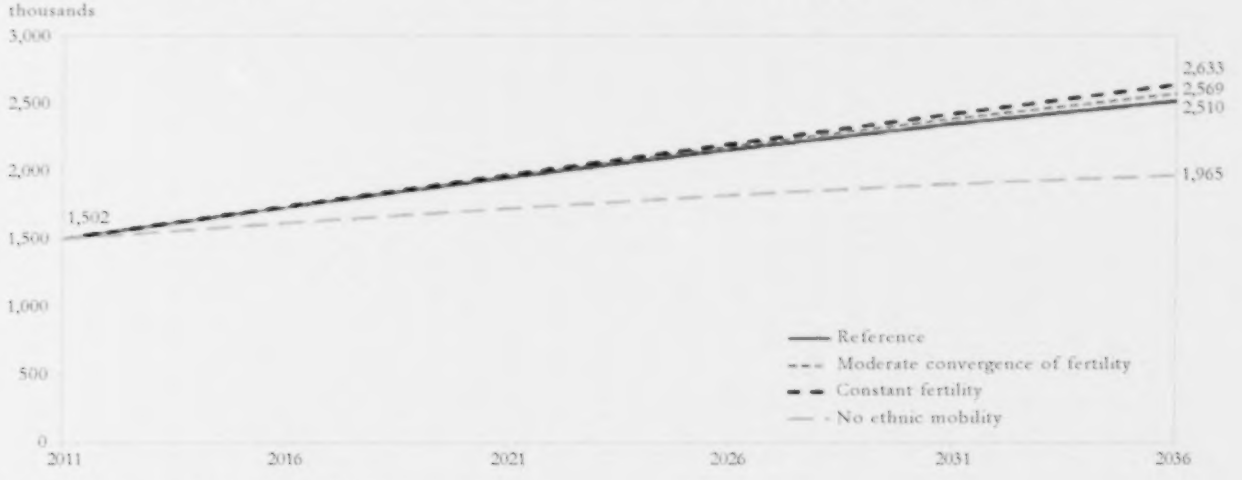
In recent decades, the Aboriginal identity population in Canada has been experiencing sustained demographic growth, surpassing that of the non-Aboriginal population. In the short term at least, there is no reason to anticipate a reversal of this situation. This strong increase in Aboriginal populations is a fairly recent phenomenon and stands in contrast with the rather unfavourable demographic trends of past centuries (see Box 3).

In 2011, the Aboriginal identity population was estimated at approximately 1,502,000, up 45% from 10 years earlier. On an annual basis, this population grew 3.8% during this period, a much higher rate than that of the rest of the population (+1.0%). This rapid growth rate is partly attributable to high fertility among Aboriginal populations, in particular among Registered Indians and Inuit. However, a major portion of the growth of the Aboriginal population is due to an increasing propensity in people to report their Aboriginal identity, a phenomenon also known as the intragenerational ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people.

These projections show that, as in the recent past, Aboriginal populations are likely to continue increasing at a steady pace over the next quarter-century. Under the projection scenarios that were adopted, the Aboriginal population would number between 1,965,000 (no ethnic mobility scenario) and 2,633,000 (constant fertility scenario) in 2036, representing a total increase of between 463,000 and 1,131,000 during this period (Figure 2). The Aboriginal population would grow more rapidly (between +1.1% and +2.3% per year on average) than the population as a whole (+0.9%)[30] under all of the scenarios. As a result, the proportion of Aboriginal people would be between 4.6% and 6.1% of the total population in 2036, compared with 4.4% in 2011.

Figure 2

Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

30. These projections are based on the assumption of a moderate increase in the non-Aboriginal population, for all of the scenarios. However, this does not mean that it would not vary in the coming years if, for example, immigration or fertility were to increase or decrease. For more information on the assumptions on which these projections are based and their justification, see the section "Projection assumptions and scenarios."

Box 3 – Aboriginal demography: An historical perspective

The demographics of Aboriginal populations living within Canada's current borders have in past centuries been very different from those of today. The rapid increase in Aboriginal populations observed in recent decades stems from a specific historical context that differs from previous periods.

Pre-Columbian period

It is difficult, if not impossible, to accurately determine the size of the Aboriginal populations living in Canada at the time prior to contact with the Europeans. The literature (Maynard and Kerr 2007; Romaniuc 2003; Charbonneau 1984) recognizes that a number of nations were thriving throughout Canada and that their numbers could vary depending on the resources available. British Columbia's coastal region, the Great Lakes region and the St. Lawrence Valley were more densely populated, with density progressively decreasing towards the north. The subarctic and Arctic regions were sparsely populated. Demographers who have studied this period believe that these populations had to live in a precariously stationary population system, fertility being just high enough to compensate for the high level of mortality caused by the many wars and difficult living conditions (Romaniuc 2003). Charbonneau (1984) estimated—on a purely theoretical basis and with a large number of caveats—that in the period just prior to European colonization, the Aboriginal population in what is now known as Canada might have been approximately 300,000.

Period of depopulation

Although we are not certain about the size of Aboriginal populations when they first had contact with Europeans, we do know that this contact was dramatic for the indigenous populations in Canada for a period of approximately three centuries, i.e., from the early 17th century to the late 19th century. The lengthy downturn began primarily in eastern Canada, where First Nations, including the Beothuk, Hurons, Cree and Mi'kmaq, came into contact with Europeans (Charbonneau 1984). The population decline observed in the East then shifted gradually to the western part of the country. Many of these populations were decimated within a fairly short period of time because of wars, social disorganization due to societal changes (such as the introduction of firearms, alcohol, the disappearance of the bison in western Canada and other game due to excessive hunting, as well as changes in life style), but, above all, because of the diseases the settlers brought with them, such as smallpox and measles. The size of the Aboriginal populations in Canada is thought to have fallen to an all-time low in the early 20th century to just over an estimated 100,000 (Guimond et al. 2009).

Period of stabilization and rapid growth

Whereas it was difficult to produce even marginally accurate estimates of the size of Aboriginal populations for the previous period, the first modern censuses conducted in the late 19th century—which asked respondents to state their ethnic origin—helped address this gap, albeit imperfectly. Since 1871, the Canadian censuses of population have continuously enumerated the Aboriginal population through a question on ethnic origin.

Guimond et al. (2009) warn that how Aboriginal origin (or Aboriginal ancestry) is determined has varied a great deal from one census to another, and that caution is therefore required in analyzing the demographic growth of this population. The most that can be said is that the Aboriginal ancestry population seems to have remained stable and then to have increased slowly between 1871 and 1951. It then began to increase steadily, particularly between 1951 and 2011, when it rose from 166,000 to 1,836,000. Factors that could account for this rapid growth include decreases in mortality, consistently higher fertility levels and an increased tendency in people to acknowledge their Aboriginal ancestry.

The addition of questions about registered Indian status in the 1991 Census and about identification with an Aboriginal group in the 1996 Census also permitted the confirmation of this more rapid increase in Aboriginal populations during the most recent period.

It should be noted that the main sources of increase in Aboriginal populations appear to be very different from those of the non-Aboriginal population. While the growth in Aboriginal populations seems to stem largely from natural increase and ethnic mobility, net international migration seems to drive the growth of the non-Aboriginal population, accounting for approximately three-quarters of its increase over the projected period.

Results for the Aboriginal population mask the specific nature of the groups that compose it. Readers should remember that the Aboriginal population does not constitute a homogenous group but rather a diversified set of populations, each with its own unique characteristics.

In 2011, about half of all Aboriginal people (768,000) were people who self-identified as Registered Indians. The Métis population was 437,000, the non-status Indian population was 223,000 and the Inuit population was 63,000. There were 12,000 people who self-identified with more than one Aboriginal group or reported being a member of a First Nation/Indian band without having a registered Indian status or without self-identifying with an Aboriginal group.

Like the Aboriginal population as a whole, all Aboriginal identity groups considered in the projections would continue to increase in the coming years. Under all of the scenarios, Registered Indians would remain the largest Aboriginal identity group, representing between 1,088,000 and 1,196,000 people in 2036. Non-Status Indians would number between 245,000 and 489,000, and there would be between 531,000 and 835,000 Métis. The Inuit population would number between 86,000 and 95,000 at the end of the projection period (Table 8).

The population growth rate would also vary considerably from one group to another. During the 25-year period, the registered Indian population would increase by between 43% and 56%, while that of Non-Status Indians would increase by between 10% and 120%. For Métis, the increase would range between 22% and 91%, while for Inuit, it would be between 36% and 51%. However, the sources of population growth would differ widely among groups and these sources will be discussed in greater detail in the sections dealing with each specific group.

Table 8

Population and average annual growth rate by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] Canada, 2001 to 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)

Year / Period / Scenario	Aboriginal identity population							Total population
	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	Total - Aboriginal identity population	Proportion in the total population	
	thousands						percent	thousands
2001 to 2011 (observed)								
2001	603	109	272	46	8	1,038	3.4	30,932
2006	708	139	369	51	12	1,279	3.9	32,522
2011	768	223	437	63	12	1,502	4.4	34,273
2036 (projected)								
Reference	1,103	478	826	86	17	2,510	5.8	42,901
Moderate convergence of fertility	1,147	483	831	90	17	2,569	6.0	42,964
Constant fertility	1,196	489	835	95	17	2,633	6.1	43,029
No ethnic mobility	1,088	245	531	86	16	1,965	4.6	42,903
Average annual growth rate	percent							
2001 to 2011 (observed)	2.4	7.4	4.8	3.1	4.3	3.8	...	1.0
2011 to 2036 (projected)								
Reference	1.5	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	...	0.9
Moderate convergence of fertility	1.6	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	...	0.9
Constant fertility	1.8	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	...	0.9
No ethnic mobility	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	...	0.9

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.

Note: For comparability reasons, the data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses have been adjusted to account for net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated reserves. The trends from 2006 to 2011 must be interpreted with caution because of changes made to the questionnaire and the methodology in 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Age structure

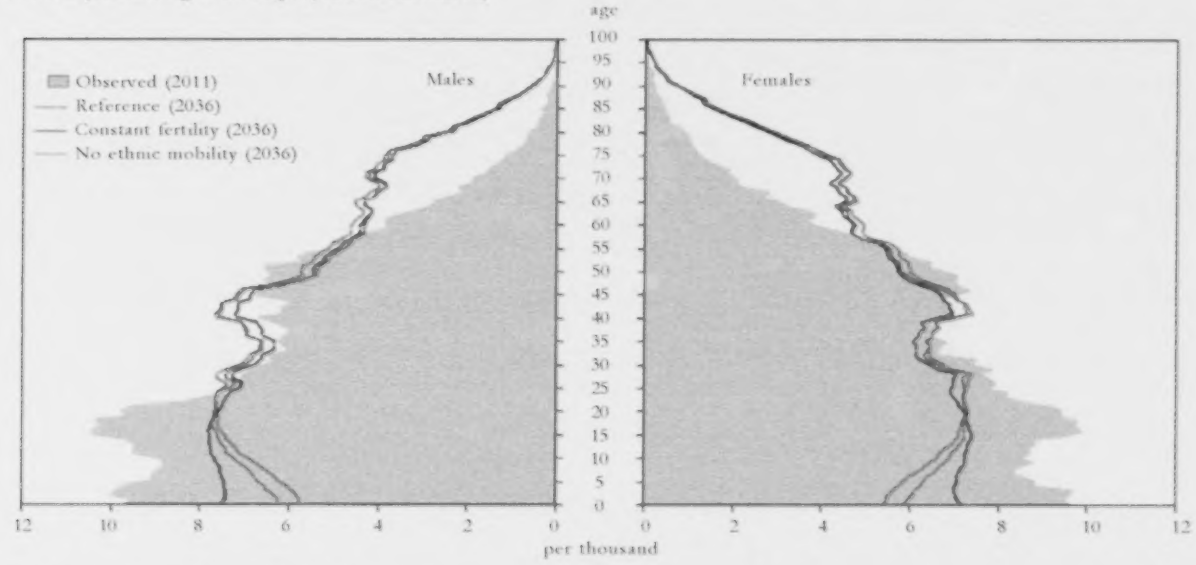
The Aboriginal population's higher fertility rate in recent decades, combined with its higher mortality, has contributed to the relative 'youth' of the population's age structure in comparison with that of the non-Aboriginal population. Despite its high fertility and high mortality, the Aboriginal population has slowly aged in recent years, partly because of the long-standing increase in life expectancy.

Under the projection scenarios proposed, the Aboriginal population would continue to age in coming years (Figure 3). The median age of Aboriginal people (27.7 years in 2011) would be between 34.7 years and 36.6 years in 2036 according to the scenarios considered. If the fertility rate were to remain constant, or if intragenerational mobility were to stop after 2011, the increase in the median age would slow down. Factors contributing to the aging of Aboriginal populations include their future fertility, the projected increase in their life expectancy, and their intragenerational ethnic mobility (which adds people who are, on average, slightly older to the Aboriginal population).

In comparison, the median age of the non-Aboriginal population would increase less rapidly between 2011 and 2036, rising from 40.5 years in 2011 to 44.5 years in 2036. However, the Aboriginal population would remain younger within the projected period, as its median age would be between 8 and 10 years lower than that of the of the non-Aboriginal population (see Table A1 in the Appendix, which presents age structure indicators). This would be reflected, for example, in an overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the younger age groups. The Aboriginal population would account for between 6.0% and 8.6% of the population aged under 15 in Canada in 2036, whereas it would represent only between 4.6% and 6.1% of the total population at the end of the projection period, as noted earlier.

Figure 3

Distribution (per thousand) of the Aboriginal identity population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included in the age 100.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Geographic distribution

The geographic distribution of Aboriginal populations differs in many respects from that of non-Aboriginal populations. This difference reflects ancestral ways of life based on the availability of resources, the troubled history of Aboriginal populations' encounters with European settlers and, later, the introduction of laws supporting settlement in specific locations.

In 2011, for example, Aboriginal people were proportionally more likely to live in the Prairie provinces (40.4%) and in British Columbia (16.1%) than the non-Aboriginal population (16.7% and 13.0% respectively). In 2036,

this geographical profile would not differ much under the scenarios presented. For example, under the reference scenario, 39.5% of the Aboriginal population would be living in the Prairies and 16.6% in British Columbia, compared with 18.4% and 13.2% of the non-Aboriginal population, respectively.

Over the next 25 years, under all of the scenarios adopted, the Aboriginal population would continue to increase in all provinces and territories, except in Newfoundland and Labrador if ethnic mobility were to cease after 2011. However, this growth would differ widely among the provinces and territories (as Table 9 shows) and would depend in particular on ethnic mobility levels and internal migration patterns.

In all provinces, according to the scenario that assumes that intragenerational ethnic mobility stops in 2011, demographic growth would slow significantly. In the territories, the impact of this component on growth would be limited, as it is assumed to be nil under all of the scenarios.

In comparison with the reference scenario, the scenario based on the assumption that there is no internal migration would have a negative impact on the growth of the Aboriginal population in Alberta and British Columbia, but would be more favourable to an increase of the Aboriginal population in the other provinces, especially in the Atlantic provinces.

In 2011, among the provinces, Manitoba (16.7%) and Saskatchewan (15.6%) presented the highest percentages of Aboriginal people within their populations. This would still be the case in 2036. These proportions would reach between 17.6% and 21.3% in Manitoba and between 18.5% and 22.7% in Saskatchewan by 2036. Among young people aged under 15 in those two provinces, the proportion would range between 21.1% and 28.7% and between 23.0% and 35.5%, respectively. Aboriginal people would continue to represent a large percentage of the population of the territories, accounting for 21.7% to 24.6% of the population of Yukon, 51.0% to 56.2% of the population of the Northwest Territories and 88.5% to 89.9% of the population of Nunavut.

The place of residence of Aboriginal people also differs from that of non-Aboriginal people as a lower percentage of them live in a census metropolitan area (CMA) (37.3% versus 70.6% in 2011). By 2036, the proportion of Aboriginal people residing in a CMA would increase slightly to between 38.6% (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 42.4%

Table 9

Aboriginal identity population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)

Province and territory of residence	2011 (observed population and proportion)		2036 (projected population and proportion)									
			Reference		Moderate convergence of fertility		Constant fertility		No ethnic mobility		No internal migration	
	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	1,502	4.4	2,510	5.8	2,569	6.0	2,633	6.1	1,965	4.6	2,510	5.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	37	7.1	43	9.8	43	9.9	44	9.9	34	7.8	54	10.2
Prince Edward Island	2	1.6	6	4.0	6	4.1	6	4.1	3	1.9	6	3.9
Nova Scotia	35	3.7	57	6.2	58	6.3	58	6.3	39	4.2	64	6.5
New Brunswick	23	3.0	40	5.8	41	5.9	42	6.0	26	3.7	46	6.0
Quebec	162	2.0	275	2.9	280	3.0	286	3.1	195	2.1	276	2.8
Ontario	334	2.5	605	3.5	611	3.6	616	3.6	416	2.4	606	3.6
Manitoba	205	16.7	311	20.1	322	20.7	335	21.3	273	17.6	325	18.8
Saskatchewan	166	15.6	251	20.4	269	21.5	289	22.7	241	19.5	258	18.5
Alberta	236	6.3	430	7.6	438	7.8	447	7.9	346	6.1	393	7.4
British Columbia	241	5.4	416	7.2	422	7.3	428	7.4	316	5.5	403	7.4
Yukon	8	23.3	10	24.0	10	24.3	10	24.6	9	23.5	10	21.7
Northwest Territories	23	51.9	27	54.7	28	55.6	29	56.2	27	54.1	29	51.0
Nunavut	29	86.1	39	88.8	41	89.4	44	89.9	39	88.6	41	88.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

(reference scenario) (Table 10). The differences in 2036 are largely due to the assumptions on intragenerational ethnic mobility, a component that tends to be more favourable to the growth of the Aboriginal population in CMAs than outside them.

The largest proportions of Aboriginal people within the population would be found in CMAs in northern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as in non-CMAs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Further details regarding the Aboriginal population projected for each region are available in the Appendix tables A2.

Finally, readers should note that certain geographic areas are closely associated with specific Aboriginal populations. This is the case with Indian reserves, where a large number of Registered Indians reside, and the regions of Inuit Nunangat, where most Inuit live. Results related to Indian reserves are presented in the section on Registered Indians, while those for Inuit Nunangat are covered in the section on the Inuit population.

Table 10

Proportion of the Aboriginal identity population living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and outside CMAs by area of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

Year / Scenario	In CMAs			Outside CMAs				Total
	Off reserve	On reserve	Total - In CMAs	Off reserve/ Outside Inuit Nunangat	On reserve	Within Inuit Nunangat	Total - Outside CMAs	
	percent							
2011 (observed)	35.0	2.3	37.3	36.4	23.0	3.2	62.6	100.0
2036 (projected)								
Reference	40.6	1.8	42.4	35.0	20.0	2.6	57.6	100.0
Moderate convergence of fertility	40.0	1.8	41.8	34.8	20.6	2.7	58.1	100.0
Constant fertility	39.5	1.8	41.3	34.5	21.4	2.8	58.7	100.0
No ethnic mobility	36.3	2.3	38.6	32.6	25.5	3.3	61.4	100.0
No internal migration	39.2	1.7	40.9	37.6	18.8	2.7	59.1	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Registered Indians

In these projections, the registered Indian population comprises people who self-identified as Registered Indians in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Although this population is considered homogeneous in this section, it is in fact highly diversified, being composed of people who belong to various Indian bands that may substantially differ from one another in both cultural and linguistic terms.

The dynamic demography of Registered Indians is also noteworthy as it relates not only to the usual demographic components (fertility, mortality, etc.) but also to rules regulating the transmission of registered Indian status as set out in the *Indian Act* (see the "Concepts" section). Under the current rules, certain people cannot pass on their status to their children, a fact that has a significant impact on the demographic change in this group.

Moreover, two events occurred in 2011 that could significantly affect the growth of this population, namely the enactment of the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) and the agreement recognizing the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation (see Box 2). As a result of these events, many people were allowed—and will be allowed in coming years—to register on the Indian Register. The 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act* (Bill C-31) can give an idea of the scope of the impact that this type of event can have on the size of this population over time. As a result of the amendment in 1985, 114,700 additional people were included on the Indian Register between 1985 and 1999 (Clatworthy, 2001).

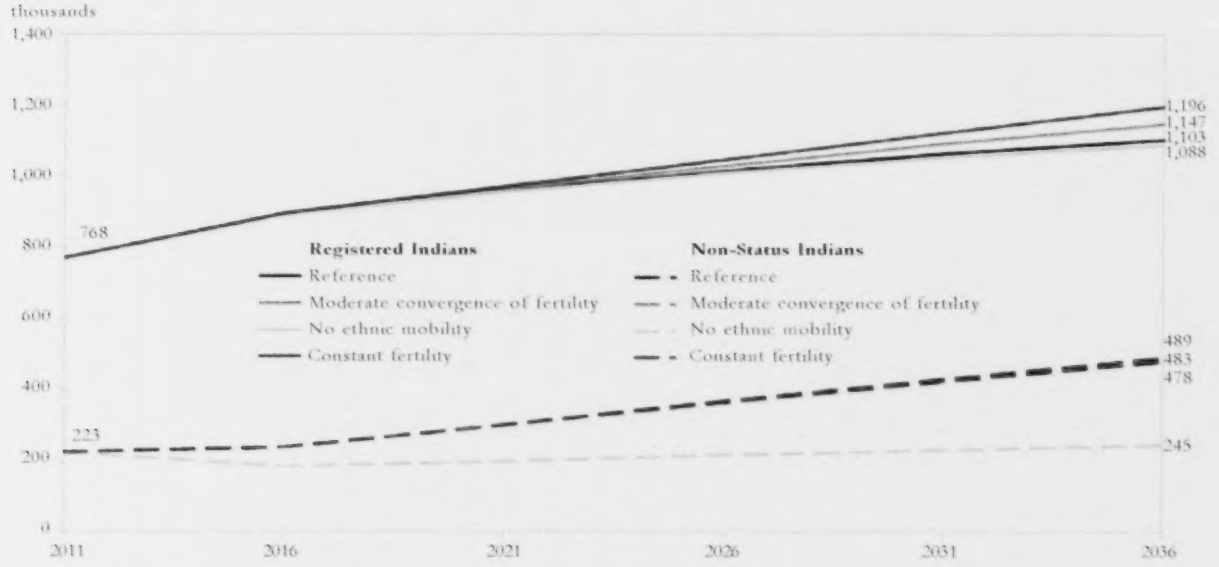
In Canada, an estimated 768,000 people self-identified as Registered Indians in 2011. These individuals represented just over half of the Aboriginal population in Canada. Between 2001 and 2011, the registered Indian population rose at an average annual rate of 2.4%, more quickly than Canada's population as a whole (+1.0%).

Under all of the scenarios adopted, the population self-identifying as Registered Indians would continue to grow more quickly than Canada's population from 2011 to 2036. According to the reference scenario's results, the registered Indian population in Canada would increase by 335,000, up from 768,000 in 2011 to 1,103,000 in 2036, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.5% during the period (Figure 4). In comparison, the average annual increase for the non-Aboriginal population would be approximately 0.8%. If the fertility differences between the registered Indian population and the non-Aboriginal population were to continue in the future, the registered Indian population would increase by an additional 93,000 people, reaching 1,196,000 by 2036. The assumption that intragenerational ethnic mobility would cease would have only a marginal impact on this population.

It should be noted that the increase in the population self-identifying as Registered Indians over the next 25 years would not be linear. This increase would be much more significant from 2011 to 2016, as most people who obtained the right to register on the Indian Register in 2011—under Bill C-3 and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation—would do so (see section "Projection assumptions and scenarios"). It is assumed that the vast majority of these registrations would come from the non-status Indian population; therefore, this group would see its growth greatly reduced during this same period (see section "Projection assumptions and scenarios").

Figure 4

Populations of Registered Indians and Non-Status Indians, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Age structure

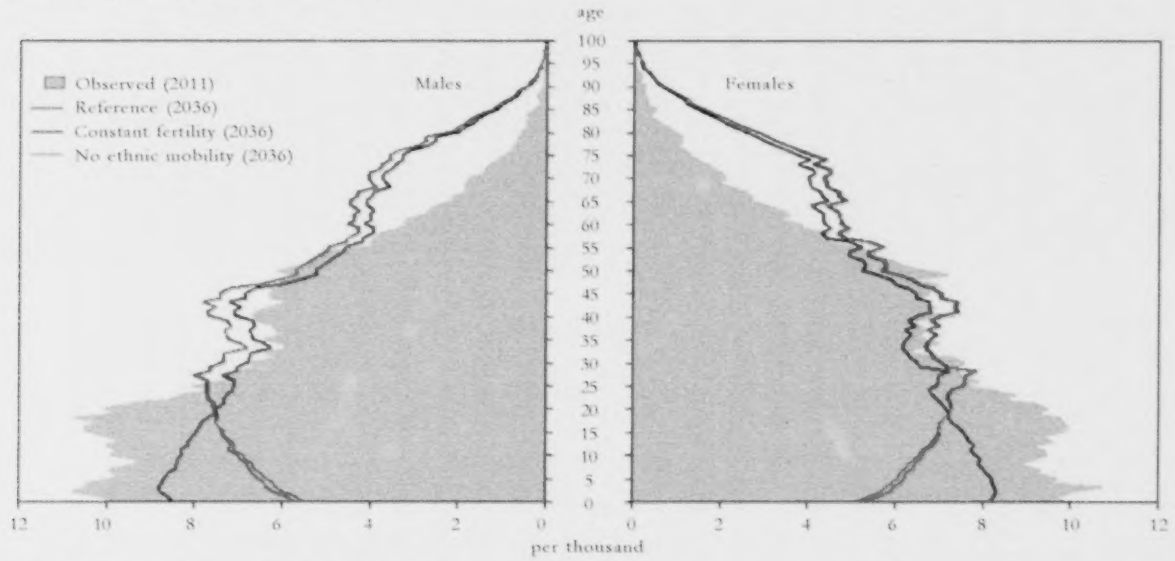
The registered Indian population is characterized by high fertility and a lower life expectancy than that of the non-Aboriginal population. It is, therefore, much younger than the latter.

In 2011, the registered Indian population as a whole had a median age of 26.3 years. On Indian reserves, the median age of this population was nearly two years lower, at 24.5 years. With a median age of 23.1 years, only the Inuit population was younger than the registered Indian population living on reserves.

Over the next 25 years, the registered Indian population would age, but the pace of this aging would depend on future fertility levels (Figure 5). The median age of the registered Indian population would increase and reach between 32.7 years (constant fertility scenario) and 35.8 years (reference scenario) in 2036. On Indian reserves, the median age of the registered Indian population would increase as well, reaching between 30.4 years and 34.4 years by the end

Figure 5

Distribution (per thousand) of the registered Indian population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included in the age 100.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

of the projection period for the same two scenarios. Two factors could explain this aging: the registration, particularly between 2011 and 2016, of a large number of people under Bill C-3 and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation—people who are older on average than the current registered Indian population—and an increase in life expectancy.

Nearly 3 in 10 Registered Indians (29.2%) were aged under 15 in 2011. This proportion would decrease in the coming years, more so if the fertility of Registered Indians were to converge completely with that of the non-Aboriginal population (19.5% in 2036) than if it remained constant throughout the projected period (24.7% in 2036). On the other hand, the proportion of Registered Indians aged 65 and older could almost triple, increasing from 5.7% in 2011 to between 14.2% and 15.5% in 2036 depending on the projection scenario.

Geographic distribution

Like the Aboriginal population as a whole, Registered Indians are more likely to reside in provinces west of Quebec. In 2011, Ontario was the province with the largest number of Registered Indians (167,000), followed by British Columbia (126,000), Alberta (116,000), Manitoba (116,000) and Saskatchewan (103,000) (Table 11). Those five provinces would still be at the top of the list in 2036 and could account for more than 82% of the entire registered Indian population in Canada. In the other provinces and territories, the registered Indian population would also grow under all of the scenarios developed.

As in 2011, the registered Indian population in 2036 would still be greatly overrepresented in Saskatchewan (between 11.4% and 14.8% of the province's total population), Manitoba (between 9.6% and 11.7%), the Northwest Territories (between 31.0% and 31.6%) and Yukon (between 16.5% and 18.2%), compared with the Canadian average (between 2.5% and 2.8%).

The geographic distribution of Registered Indians is also closely tied to the *Indian Act*. Under that legislation, the federal government conceded to Indian bands or First Nations the management of certain parts of the territory, better known as 'Indian reserves.' Historically, Registered Indians have always been the main residents of Indian reserves, as the *Indian Act* makes certain provisions specific to this population.

Table 11

Registered Indian population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

Province and territory of residence	2011 (observed population and proportion)		2036 (projected population and proportion)									
			Reference		Moderate convergence of fertility		Constant fertility		No ethnic mobility		No internal migration	
	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	768	2.2	1,103	2.6	1,147	2.7	1,196	2.8	1,088	2.5	1,100	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	2.0	20	4.5	20	4.6	20	4.6	20	4.5	27	5.1
Prince Edward Island	1	0.8	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	0.9	2	1.1
Nova Scotia	16	1.6	22	2.4	22	2.4	23	2.5	21	2.3	24	2.4
New Brunswick	12	1.6	16	2.3	17	2.4	17	2.5	15	2.2	18	2.3
Quebec	80	1.0	111	1.2	115	1.2	118	1.3	109	1.2	112	1.2
Ontario	167	1.3	230	1.3	234	1.4	239	1.4	224	1.3	231	1.4
Manitoba	116	9.5	164	10.6	173	11.1	184	11.7	163	10.5	167	9.6
Saskatchewan	103	9.7	158	12.8	172	13.7	189	14.8	158	12.8	159	11.4
Alberta	116	3.1	179	3.2	185	3.3	192	3.4	177	3.1	165	3.1
British Columbia	126	2.8	179	3.1	184	3.2	189	3.3	177	3.1	171	3.1
Yukon	6	18.2	7	17.9	7	17.9	7	18.2	7	17.9	7	16.5
Northwest Territories	14	32.6	16	31.1	16	31.4	16	31.6	15	31.0	18	31.0
Nunavut	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5

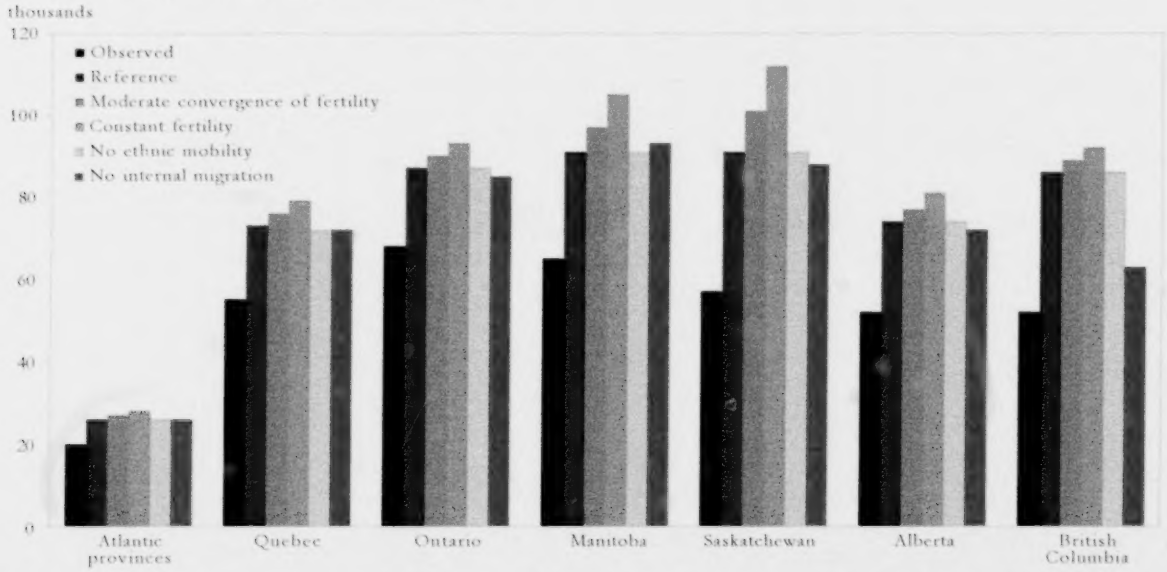
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 2011, nearly one in two Registered Indians (48%) was living on an Indian reserve. This proportion would remain virtually unchanged between 2011 and 2036 under all adopted scenarios except the scenario with no internal migration. In the absence of internal migration, the many registrations anticipated after 2011 as a result of Bill C-3, Bill C-31 and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation (most of which should take place off reserves) would lower the percentage of Registered Indians living on reserves. Under that scenario, the proportion would decrease to 46%, indicating that this component plays an important role in the growth of the population living on reserves. In this scenario, the registered Indian population living on reserve would nonetheless post a substantial increase (+1.2% annually on average), mainly because of its high fertility.

Although the registered Indian population residing on Indian reserves would rise in all provinces in all projection scenarios, Saskatchewan would see the most rapid growth, its potential average annual growth rate averaging between 1.8% and 2.5% from 2011 to 2036 (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Registered Indian population living on reserve by province of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)



Note: Because of the low number of Registered Indians living on reserve in the territories, only the data from the provinces are shown here.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Non-Status Indians

The non-status Indian population is composed of people who self-identified only with the First Nations group in response to question 18 of the NHS, but who did not declare being Registered Indians in response to question 20.

The demographic development of this population is characterized by its close relationship with that of the registered Indian population. Part of the growth of the non-status Indian population comes from the children of Registered Indians who cannot pass on their status (under category 6(2) in a mixed union with a nonregistered individual; see the "Concepts" section). In addition, the non-status Indian population in turn contributes to the increase in the registered Indian population as a large number of people (assumed to be mostly Non-Status Indians) became entitled to register under the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation. This will exert a downward pressure on the population growth of Non-Status Indians.

In recent years, Non-Status Indians have seen their population increase rapidly, particularly as a result of intragenerational ethnic mobility. Between 2001 and 2011, this population more than doubled from 109,000 to 223,000, despite a low fertility level compared with other groups.

The non-status Indian population could undergo significant changes from 2011 to 2036 if, as assumed under these projections, a significant part of it were to register on the Indian Register during the projected period. Because of Bill C-3 and the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation, such registrations would notably take place during the early years of the projection period and would, at the same time, limit the increase in the non-status Indian population at the beginning of the projection period.

Depending on the chosen scenario, the non-status Indian population would increase either the most slowly or the most quickly among Aboriginal identity groups. If intragenerational ethnic mobility were to cease, this population could increase slightly from 223,000 in 2011 to 245,000 in 2036. Conversely, it would continue to increase rapidly and reach between 478,000 and 489,000 in the scenarios where ethnic mobility continues at the same pace as that of the previous 15 years (Figure 4).

Age structure

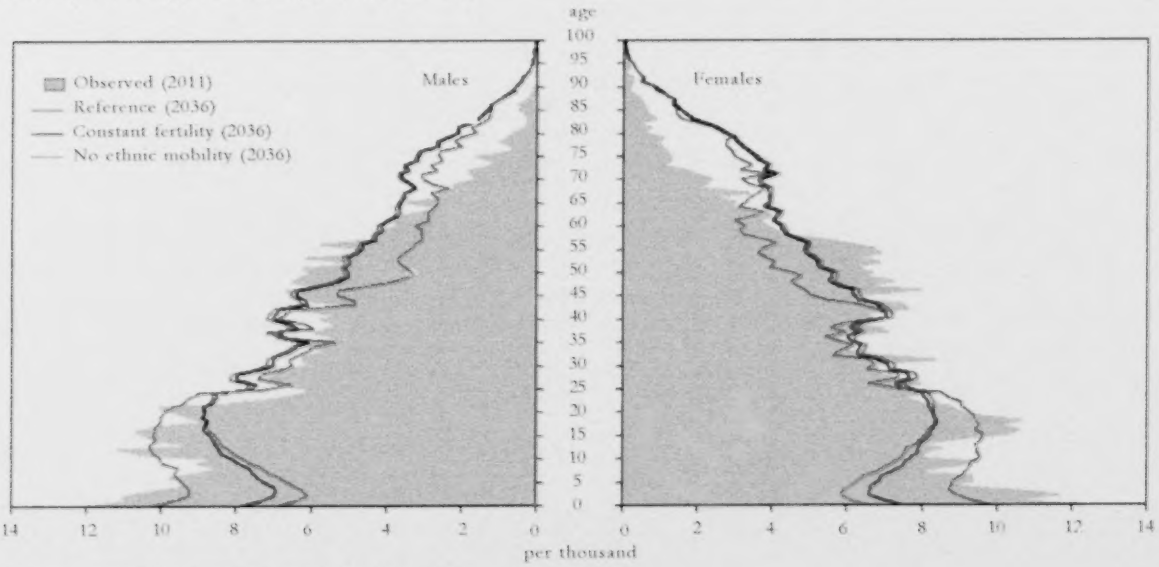
Subject to a complex set of demographic dynamics, the non-status Indian population is expected to age the least quickly during the projected period compared with the other Aboriginal identity groups (Figure 7). The fact that a significant proportion of Non-Status Indians would register on the Indian Register during the period would exert downward pressure on the increase in the number of adults projected, and thus the median age. Moreover, the number of Non-Status Indians would continue to enjoy a steady boost from births by both non-status Indian women and women registered under category 6(2) who are in a mixed union and whose children are often Non-Status Indians. This, in turn, would contribute to keeping the population young as a whole.

Under all of the scenarios that assume a constant intragenerational ethnic mobility, the median age of the non-status Indian population would increase from 27.1 years in 2011 to between 32.1 years (constant fertility scenario) and 33.0 years (reference scenario) in 2036. This population could nonetheless see its median age decline slightly to 26.8 years in 2036 if intragenerational ethnic mobility were to cease in 2011. The fact that intragenerational ethnic mobility is associated with an influx of people who tend to be older helps explain these differences.

Moreover, the proportion of people aged under 15 within this population would decrease from 28.7% in 2011 to between 21.1% (reference scenario) and 28.6% (scenario with no ethnic mobility) in 2036. At the other end of the spectrum, the proportion of people aged 65 and older would increase in all cases from 6.2% in 2011 to between 12.0% (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 14.2% (reference scenario) in 2036, mainly as a result of the projected increase in life expectancy.

Figure 7

Distribution (per thousand) of the non-status Indian population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included in the age 100.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Geographic distribution

In 2011, Ontario had the largest number of Non-Status Indians (79,000), followed by British Columbia (44,000) and Quebec (31,000). Newfoundland and Labrador (2.2%), Nova Scotia (1.0%) and British Columbia (1.0%) had the highest percentages of Non-Status Indians in their provincial populations. These figures stand in contrast with those for the Aboriginal population as a whole, which is most strongly represented in the Prairie provinces.

Table 12

Non-status Indian population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

Province and territory of residence	2011 (observed population and proportion)		2036 (projected population and proportion)									
			Reference		Moderate convergence of fertility		Constant fertility		No ethnic mobility		No internal migration	
	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	223	0.6	478	1.1	483	1.1	489	1.1	245	0.6	482	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	2.2	6	1.4	6	1.4	6	1.4	2	0.4	7	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1	0.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	1	0.5	2	1.5
Nova Scotia	9	1.0	17	1.8	17	1.8	17	1.8	8	0.8	19	2.0
New Brunswick	6	0.8	13	1.8	13	1.8	13	1.9	5	0.8	15	2.0
Quebec	31	0.4	68	0.7	68	0.7	69	0.7	26	0.3	68	0.7
Ontario	79	0.6	175	1.0	176	1.0	176	1.0	86	0.5	177	1.1
Manitoba	9	0.7	25	1.6	26	1.7	28	1.8	14	0.9	28	1.6
Saskatchewan	9	0.9	18	1.5	20	1.6	21	1.7	18	1.4	21	1.5
Alberta	21	0.6	59	1.0	60	1.1	61	1.1	33	0.6	50	0.9
British Columbia	44	1.0	92	1.6	93	1.6	94	1.6	50	0.9	93	1.7
Yukon	1	2.6	1	2.1	1	2.3	1	2.2	1	1.9	1	2.2
Northwest Territories	1	1.9	2	3.2	2	3.2	2	3.4	2	3.0	2	2.8
Nunavut	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Under all of the scenarios where recent levels of ethnic mobility remain constant throughout the projection period, the number of Non-Status Indians would increase in all provinces and territories by 2036. Under the reference scenario, Ontario (175,000), British Columbia (92,000) and Quebec (68,000) would continue to present the largest populations of Non-Status Indians in 2036 (Table 12).

Under the assumption without intragenerational ethnic mobility during the projected period, the situation would differ, as a number of Atlantic provinces would see decreases in the number of Non-Status Indians. Declines would be notable in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, where a large number of Non-Status Indians would register on the Indian Register because of the recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation. In the absence of intragenerational ethnic mobility, the non-status Indian population of Alberta (33,000) would surpass that of Quebec (26,000), mainly because of more favourable internal migration levels.

Among Aboriginal identity groups, Non-Status Indians had the highest percentage (53.7%) of people living in one of the 33 CMAs in 2011. This proportion would slightly increase under all of the projection scenarios and reach between 54.7% and 56.5% in 2036, except under the scenario with no internal migration from 2011 onward. In this case, the proportion would decline to 52.0%.

It should also be noted that a very small proportion (between 2.1% and 4.6%) of the non-status Indian population would live on an Indian reserve in 2036, as was the case in 2011 (2.9%). This contrasts with the registered Indian population, of which a large percentage (48.0%) resided on Indian reserves in 2011.

Métis

For the purposes of this analysis, the Métis population is composed of people who self-identified solely with the Métis Aboriginal group in response to question 18 of the NHS and who did not self-identify as a Registered Indian in response to question 20. According to the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) website, "Historically, the term "Métis" applied to the children of French fur traders and Cree women in the Prairies, and of English and Scottish traders and Dene women in the north. Today, the term is used broadly to describe people with mixed First Nation and European ancestry who identify themselves as Métis, distinct from First Nation people, Inuit

or non-Aboriginal people. Many Canadians have mixed Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry, but not all identify themselves as Métis. Note that Métis organizations in Canada have differing criteria about who qualifies as a Métis person."[31]

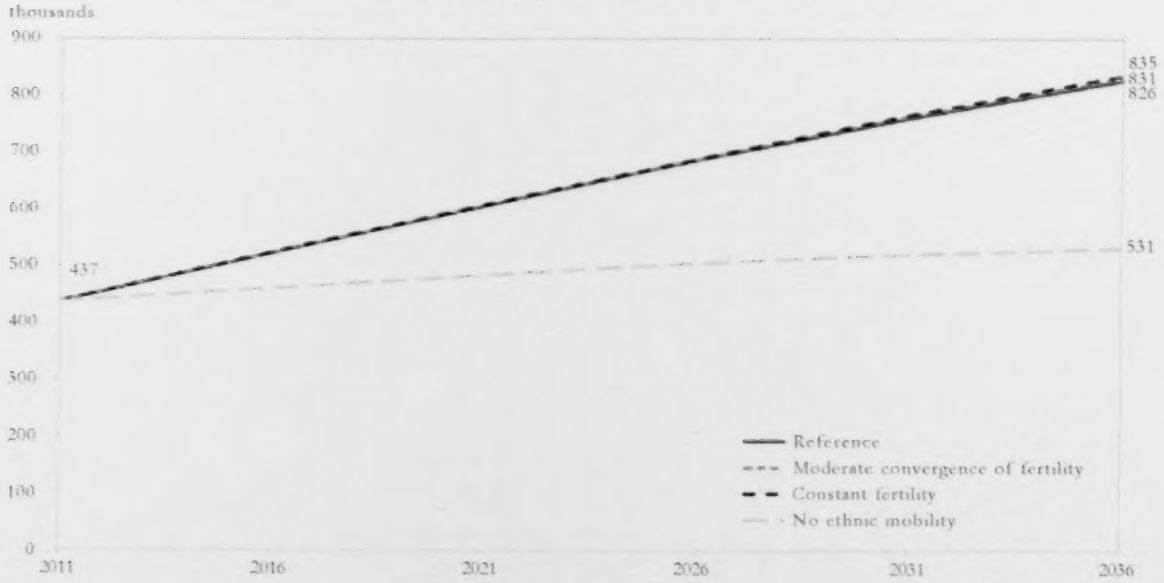
In 2011, the Métis population numbered 437,000, up from 165,000 at the beginning of the millennium (2001). Between 2001 and 2011, Métis have seen their population increase at an average annual rate of 4.8%, higher than that of the Aboriginal population as a whole (+3.8%). This rapid growth stemmed mainly from intragenerational ethnic mobility.

According to all projection scenarios presented, the Métis population would continue to increase, but at a slower pace than that observed during the past decade (Table 8). Projected average annual growth rates differ greatly depending on the ethnic mobility assumption, ranging from 0.8% to 2.6% and resulting in a population totalling between 531,000 and 835,000 in 2036 (Figure 8). The increase in the Métis population would therefore be four times higher if, instead of stopping after 2011, intragenerational ethnic mobility were to continue at levels observed recently. To illustrate the significance of this phenomenon, under the reference scenario, 290,000 people would become Métis between 2011 and 2036 as a result of changes in reported identity. Natural increase (the difference between the number of births and deaths) would be only 116,000.

In the absence of intragenerational ethnic mobility, the Métis population would not grow faster than the non-Aboriginal population, primarily because immigration adds to the latter and also because the fertility of Métis is not much higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population. Because the difference in fertility is small, there would be little impact on the Métis population if its fertility were to converge with that of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 8

Métis population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)



Note: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

31. See the AANDC website (accessed July 23, 2015): https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100013800/1100100013801.

Age structure

In general, the Métis population is older than other Aboriginal identity groups considered in this report (Figure 9). Intragenerational ethnic mobility plays a part in this phenomenon, because ethnic migrants (primarily non-Aboriginal people) to the Métis group tend to be older than the population receiving them, thereby accelerating its aging. In recent years, however, the impact of ethnic mobility on the aging of this population has declined if not disappeared altogether.

In 2011, the Métis population had a median age of 31.1 years, almost 10 years younger than that of the non-Aboriginal population but nearly 5 years older than that of Registered Indians (26.3 years) and 8 years older than that of the Inuit population (23.1 years).

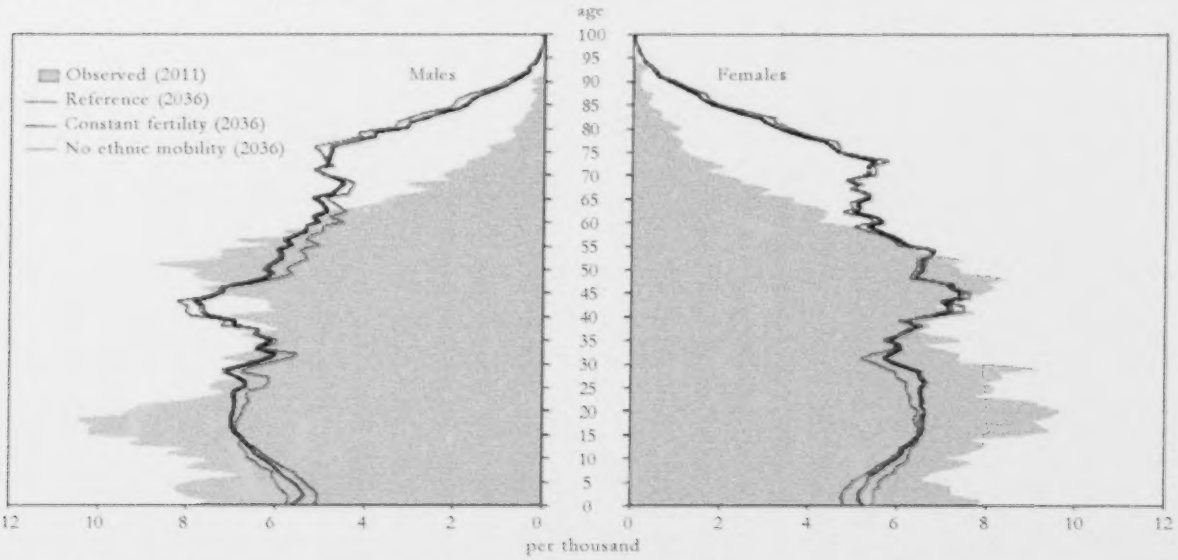
Under the scenarios proposed, the median age of the Métis population would increase more rapidly (+9 years) than that of the non-Aboriginal population (+4 years) between 2011 and 2036. It would reach about 40 years by 2036 under all scenarios considered and the Métis population would remain the oldest among all Aboriginal populations.

Under all of the scenarios, the aging of the Métis population would also be evidenced by a decline in the proportion of young Métis aged under 15, from 22.8% in 2011 to between 16.8% and 18.2% in 2036. It would also be reflected in an increase in the proportion of Métis aged 65 and older, which could almost triple from 6.5% in 2011 to between 18.8% and 19.7% in 2036.

The results show that intragenerational ethnic mobility would not accelerate the aging of this population, because the age profile of people who change their identity to Métis is very similar to that of the host population. Neither would the aging of the population be accelerated by a convergence of fertility, given that the fertility of Métis is very similar to that of non-Aboriginal people. In all cases, the Métis population would remain younger than the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 9

Distribution (per thousand) of the Métis population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Notes: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section. Persons aged 100 and over are included in the age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Geographic distribution

As previously noted, the Métis population has historical ties with the Prairie provinces and the North. Therefore, it is not surprising that a large proportion of Métis can be found there today, particularly in the Prairies.

In 2011, nearly 7 in 10 Métis lived west of Ontario. This proportion would decrease slightly to 63% under the reference scenario, largely because the Métis population in Ontario would increase more rapidly than more westerly populations (Table 13).

If ethnic mobility were to continue, the proportion of Métis in the population would increase in all provinces in 2036. However, this would not be the case under the assumption with no intragenerational ethnic mobility. Under that assumption, the Métis population would grow less rapidly than the rest of the population in most provinces. The highest proportions of Métis would be found in Manitoba (between 6.0% and 7.7%), Saskatchewan (between 5.2% and 6.1%) and the Northwest Territories (between 6.4% and 6.7%) in 2036, as was the case in 2011.

In 2011, Métis were more concentrated in CMAs (47.8%) compared with the Aboriginal population as a whole (37.3%). The proportion of Métis residing in CMAs would undergo a similar increase regardless of the fertility or internal migration scenario and reach between 51.8% and 52.2% in 2036. Under the scenario where intragenerational ethnic mobility ceases in 2011, this proportion would remain around 49%.

In 2011, there were five CMAs in Canada where more than 10,000 Métis resided. All of them—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Calgary and Saskatoon—were located in the western provinces. Under the reference scenario, the CMAs of Toronto, Montréal, the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau, Regina, Greater Sudbury and Victoria could also number more than 10,000 Métis by 2036. This result is strongly dependent on whether intragenerational ethnic mobility continues; without this component, only Toronto, Regina and Montréal would join the group of CMAs where more than 10,000 Métis reside.

Table 13

Métis population and proportion that it represents in the total population by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

Province and territory of residence	2011 (observed population and proportion)		2036 (projected population and proportion)									
			Reference		Moderate convergence of fertility		Constant fertility		No ethnic mobility		No internal migration	
	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	437	1.3	826	1.9	831	1.9	835	1.9	531	1.2	825	1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	1.4	10	2.2	10	2.2	10	2.2	6	1.3	12	2.3
Prince Edward Island	0	0.3	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	1	0.4	2	1.3
Nova Scotia	9	1.0	17	1.9	17	1.9	17	1.9	9	1.0	19	1.9
New Brunswick	4	0.6	11	1.6	11	1.6	11	1.6	4	0.6	12	1.6
Quebec	36	0.5	75	0.8	75	0.8	75	0.8	40	0.4	75	0.8
Ontario	81	0.6	190	1.1	191	1.1	191	1.1	96	0.6	188	1.1
Manitoba	79	6.4	120	7.7	120	7.7	121	7.7	93	6.0	128	7.4
Saskatchewan	53	5.0	74	6.0	75	6.0	77	6.1	64	5.2	77	5.5
Alberta	96	2.5	186	3.3	187	3.3	187	3.3	130	2.3	173	3.3
British Columbia	67	1.5	138	2.4	138	2.4	139	2.4	83	1.4	133	2.4
Yukon	1	2.1	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.0	1	2.4
Northwest Territories	3	6.8	3	6.7	3	6.6	3	6.5	3	6.4	4	6.5
Nunavut	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.4

Note: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Inuit

The Inuit population is composed of people who self-identified solely with the Inuit group in response to question 18 of the NHS and who did not self-identify as Registered Indians in response to question 20. The Inuit population is very different from other Aboriginal populations in Canada. From a demographic point of view, this population is particularly young and is distinguished by higher fertility and a shorter life expectancy than the other Aboriginal identity groups.

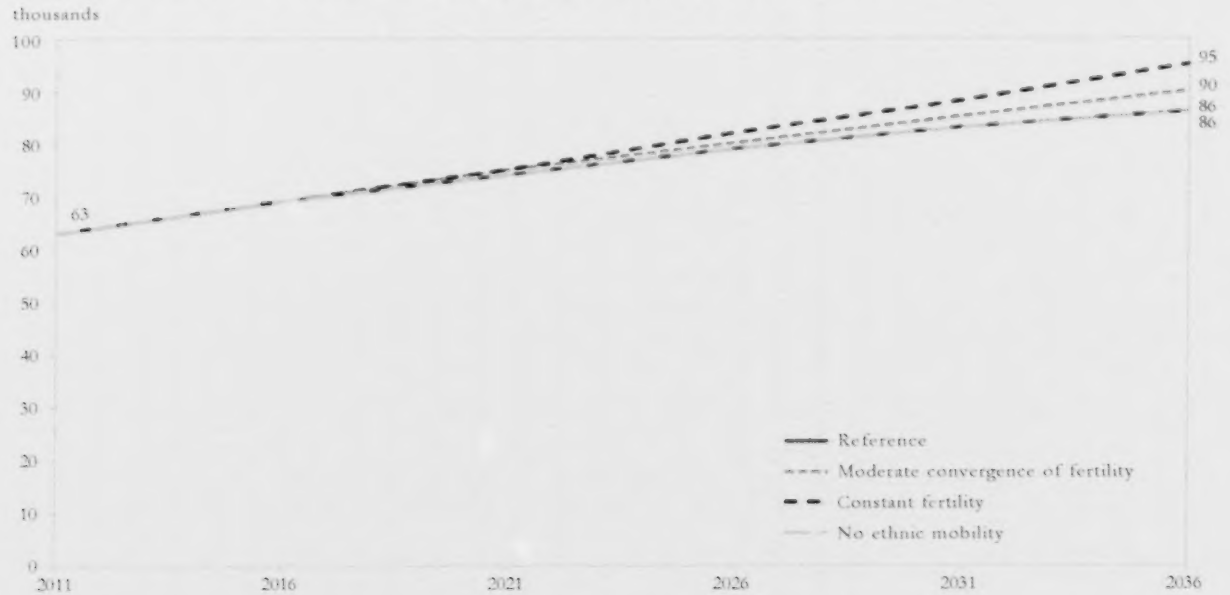
Moreover, intragenerational ethnic mobility does not seem to have had a compelling or sustained impact on this population in recent decades, in contrast with the Métis and non-status Indian populations. While natural increase is not enough to explain this population's growth between 2006 and 2011, these projections do not take this additional increase into account, because of its exceptional nature and the fact that it could be related to changes in the NHS compared with the 2006 Census (see section "Projection assumptions and scenarios").[32]

Between 2001 and 2011, the Inuit population grew from 46,000 to 63,000. Under the three projection scenarios considered (the reference scenario and those based on a moderate convergence of fertility and constant fertility), the Inuit population would continue to grow over the next 25 years (Figure 10). It would total between 86,000 (reference scenario) and 95,000 (constant fertility scenario) in 2036. The average annual growth rate of this population would nonetheless be lower than that observed between 2001 and 2011 (+3.1%), reaching between 1.2% under the reference scenario and 1.7% under the constant fertility scenario (Table 8).

In all cases, because of its high fertility, the Inuit population would grow more rapidly than the non-Aboriginal population. It would also grow more rapidly than the non-status Indian and Métis populations should intragenerational ethnic mobility stop in 2011. Otherwise, it would grow less rapidly.

Figure 10

Inuit population, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2016 to 2036 (according to four projection scenarios)



Note: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

32. As previously noted, the Inuit population living outside of Inuit Nunangat was possibly overestimated in the 2011 NHS. For this reason, it is possible that the total Inuit population is slightly overestimated from the beginning of the projection.

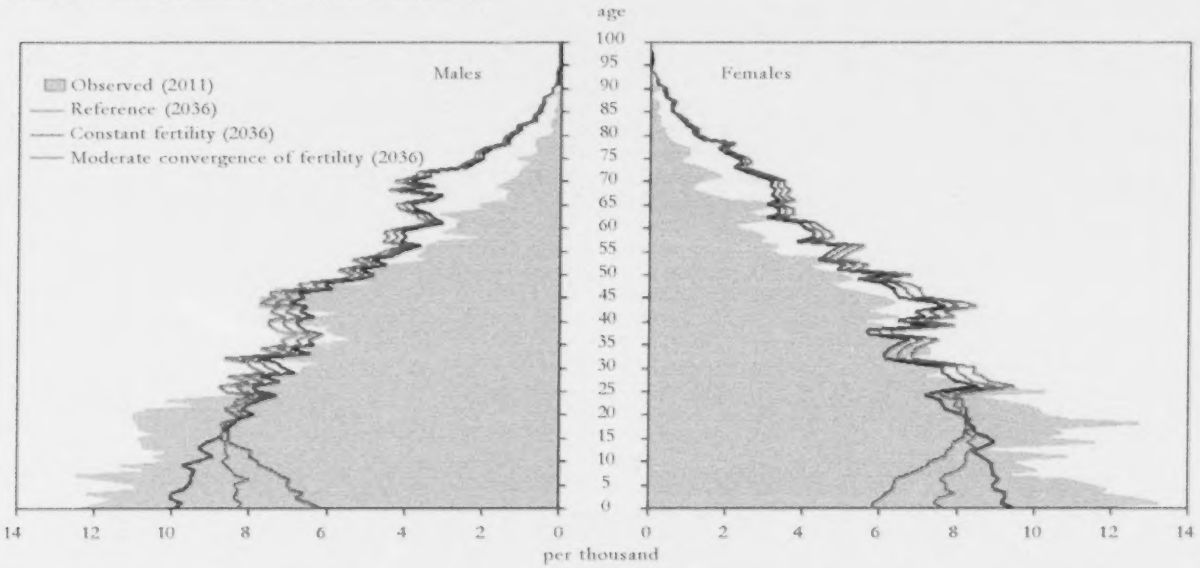
Age structure

Under all projection scenarios, the Inuit population would age throughout the projected period but would nonetheless remain relatively young (Figure 11). Under the assumption where Inuit fertility converges completely with that of non-Aboriginal people, the Inuit population would see its median age (23.1 years in 2011) increase by 9.2 years. However, the median age would rise by only 5.7 years were Inuit fertility to remain at the level observed recently. Thus, the speed of the Inuit population's aging would be very closely tied to its future fertility level.

The gradual aging of the Inuit population would also be reflected by a lower proportion of youth aged under 15 and a higher proportion of people aged 65 and older under all the scenarios. While one in three Inuit was aged under 15 in 2011, this proportion would decrease by 2036 to between 21.2% (reference scenario) and 27.7% (constant fertility scenario). On the other hand, the proportion of Inuit aged 65 and older would more than double from 4.0% in 2011 to between 9.5% and 10.5% in 2036.

Figure 11

Distribution (per thousand) of the Inuit population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Notes: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section. Persons aged 100 and over are included in the age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

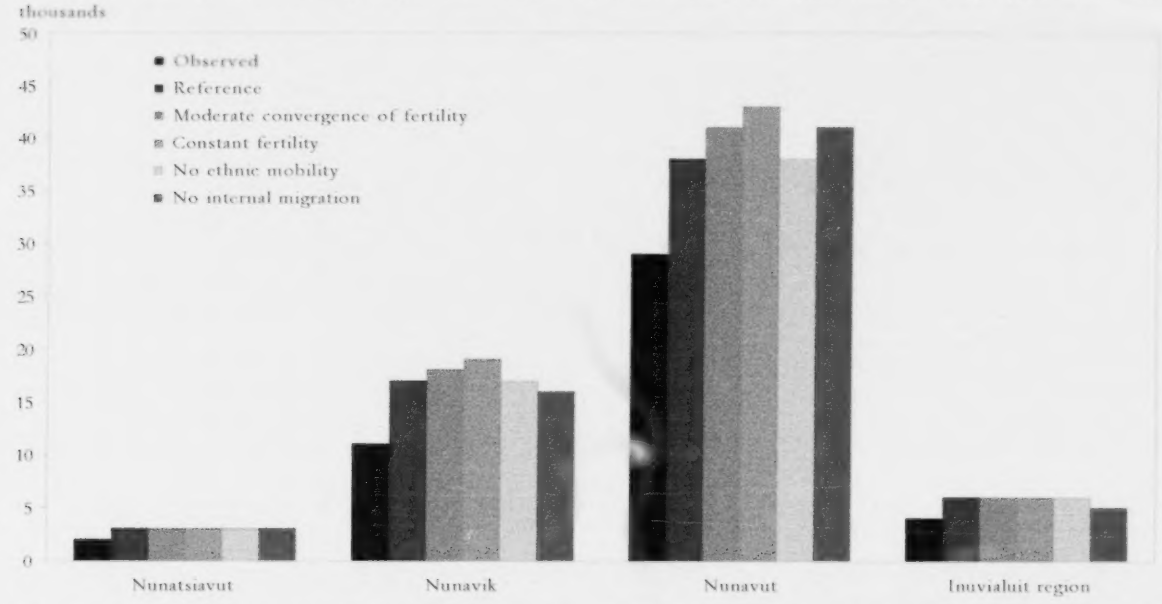
Geographic distribution

Historically, Inuit have always been the main inhabitants of Canada's Arctic regions and, in that sense, they differ from the rest of the population, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. In 2011, 83.1% of people living in one of the four Inuit Nunangat regions—Nunavut, Nunavik (northern Quebec), the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories and Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador)—were Inuit. In 2036, this proportion would not differ significantly, varying between 85.4% and 86.8% according to the scenarios.

In 2011, 46,000 Inuit were living in one of the four Inuit Nunangat regions. In 2036, the Inuit population living in Inuit Nunangat would reach between 64,000 (reference scenario) and 72,000 (constant fertility scenario). As in 2011, Nunavut would be the Inuit Nunangat region with the most numerous Inuit population in 2036, reaching between 38,000 and 43,000 (Figure 12). The Inuit population could also see an increase in each of the other three Inuit Nunangat regions, according to all scenarios.

Figure 12

Inuit population by Inuit Nunangat region, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)



Note: Excluding persons with a registered Indian status, in accordance with the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Analysis of results: Households

This section presents the projection results for Aboriginal households in Canada. Results are presented in five sections, each corresponding to a specific geography: 1) Canada, the provinces and the territories; 2) the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), excluding Indian reserves; 3) regions outside CMAs, excluding Indian reserves and Inuit Nunangat; 4) Indian reserves; and 5) Inuit Nunangat.

Aboriginal households in Canada, the provinces and the territories

In 2011, there were 13.7 million private households in Canada. Of those households, 699,000 comprised at least one person with an Aboriginal identity (Registered Indian, Non-Status Indian, Métis or Inuk).[33] Those households, which we are referring to as Aboriginal for the purposes of these projections, represented 5.1% of all households in Canada. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of Aboriginal households in Canada rose by 57.7%,[34] partly as a result of intragenerational ethnic mobility. This compares with an increase of 13.6% for other households.

The number of Aboriginal households would increase over the next 25 years (Table 14) under all projection scenarios. By 2036, households would number between 986,000 (scenario with no ethnic mobility, based on the assumption that intragenerational ethnic mobility would cease) and 1,214,000 (reference scenario, where ethnic mobility maintains the rate observed between 1996 and 2011 and where Aboriginal fertility completely converges with that of the non-Aboriginal population). From 2011 to 2036, the number of Aboriginal households would rise between 41.1% and 73.7%, a much higher growth rate than that projected for non-Aboriginal households (between +27.8% and +29.5%) for the same period. This gain in the number of Aboriginal households would be due not only to the increase in the Aboriginal population but also to its aging, as older people tend to live in households with fewer persons.

Consequently, the number of Aboriginal households as a percentage of all households would be higher than in 2011 under all scenarios. Aboriginal households would represent between 5.5% and 6.8% of all households in Canada in 2036. These results are largely consistent with those presented for the Aboriginal population in previous sections of this report.

Table 14

Number of Aboriginal households and proportion that they represent among all households by province and territory of residence, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)

Province and territory of residence	2011 (observed number and proportion)		2036 (projected number and proportion)					
			Reference		Constant fertility		No ethnic mobility	
	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	699	5.1	1,206	6.8	1,214	6.8	986	5.5
Atlantic provinces	50	5.1	74	7.4	74	7.4	55	5.5
Quebec	77	2.3	131	3.2	131	3.2	97	2.4
Ontario	180	3.6	312	4.5	314	4.6	236	3.4
Manitoba	81	16.9	143	22.3	144	22.5	128	20.0
Saskatchewan	60	14.2	104	20.0	105	20.2	99	19.2
Alberta	108	7.5	205	9.3	206	9.3	174	7.9
British Columbia	124	6.9	208	8.7	209	8.8	169	7.1
Yukon	4	26.4	5	28.1	5	28.4	5	27.6
Northwest Territories	8	51.9	11	59.7	12	59.9	11	59.3
Nunavut	7	79.4	13	87.7	13	87.8	13	87.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

33. People in the "other Aboriginal people" category were also taken into account in Aboriginal household projections. Multiple Aboriginal identities were randomly distributed among Non-Status Indians, Métis or Inuit. Members of a First Nation/Indian band who did not report a registered Indian status and who did not self-identify to an Aboriginal group were included with the Non-Status Indians.
34. Results for the 2001 to 2011 period do not take into account the net undercoverage of the household number nor the households on incompletely enumerated reserves.

The number of Aboriginal households would rise in all regions of Canada. The scale of this increase would nonetheless vary according to the region and the scenario, and would depend to a large extent on the growth of the Aboriginal population in those regions.

Growth rates in the number of Aboriginal households between 2011 and 2036 would be higher in the Prairie provinces—between 58.2% and 78.4% in Manitoba, between 64.6% and 74.0% in Saskatchewan and between 60.5% and 90.7% in Alberta—while they would be lowest in the Atlantic region (between +10.4% and +48.5%). Among the territories, the highest growth rates would be in Nunavut (between +72.8% and +75.4%).

As in 2011, Ontario would have the highest number of Aboriginal households in 2036 (between 236,000 and 314,000), followed by Alberta (between 174,000 and 206,000) and British Columbia (between 169,000 and 209,000). The Atlantic region would continue to record the smallest number of Aboriginal households (excluding the territories), reaching between 55,000 and 74,000 in 2036.

Among the provinces, Manitoba (between 20.0% and 22.5%) and Saskatchewan (between 19.2% and 20.2%) would have the highest number of Aboriginal households as a percentage of all households in 2036. Conversely, this percentage would be lowest in Quebec (between 2.4% and 3.2% according to the scenario).

Aboriginal households in census metropolitan areas (excluding Indian reserves)

In 2011, there were 302,000 Aboriginal households in CMAs. A quarter-century later, this number could reach between 427,000 (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 553,000 (reference scenario). Aboriginal households in CMAs would thus account for between 43.3% and 45.9% of all Aboriginal households in Canada by 2036, compared with 43.2% in 2011.

While Aboriginal households represented 3.2% of all households located in CMAs in 2011, this proportion would increase under all scenarios and reach between 3.3% and 4.2% by 2036.

In terms of Aboriginal household composition in CMAs, 109,000 households included at least one Registered Indian in 2011, while among the other Aboriginal households, 121,000 included at least one member who reported being Métis. By 2036, the number of CMA households with at least one Registered Indian would rise to between 174,000 and 180,000 by 2036, representing an increase ranging from 59.8% to 65.3%. Under all scenarios, households with at least one Métis—but with no Registered Indian—would see their number increase to between 164,000 (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 236,000 (reference scenario) by the end of the projection period (Table 15).

Table 15

Number of Aboriginal households by their composition in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (excluding Indian reserves), Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)

Composition of Aboriginal households	2011 (observed number)	2036 (projected number)		
		Reference	No ethnic mobility	No internal migration
	thousands			
Total	302	553	427	542
At least one person with a registered Indian status	109	180	176	174
No person with a registered Indian status, but at least one person self-identifying as Métis	121	236	164	234
No person with a registered Indian status or self-identifying as Métis, but at least one person with an Aboriginal identity	72	137	87	134

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Aboriginal households outside of census metropolitan areas (excluding Indian reserves and Inuit Nunangat)

In 2011, 280,000 households numbering at least one Aboriginal person resided in regions outside CMAs in Canada (excluding Indian reserves and the Inuit Nunangat regions). Under the projection scenarios adopted, the number of Aboriginal households in those regions would increase to between 347,000 and 461,000 by 2036. At the end of the projected period, Aboriginal households in regions outside CMAs could represent between 7.7% (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 10.4% (scenario with no internal migration) of all households outside CMAs in Canada, up from 6.7% in 2011.

Outside CMAs, Aboriginal households with at least one Registered Indian would see their number increase between 2011 and 2036 under all scenarios (Table 16), up from 109,000 in 2011 to between 146,000 and 169,000 25 years later. The number of households with at least one Métis—but with no Registered Indian—would also rise, from 117,000 in 2011 to between 146,000 (scenario with no ethnic mobility) and 196,000 (scenario with no internal migration).

Table 16

Number of Aboriginal households by their composition outside CMAs (excluding Indian reserves and the Inuit Nunangat regions), Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)

Composition of Aboriginal households	2011 (observed number)	2036 (projected number)		
		Reference	No ethnic mobility	No internal migration
	thousands			
Total	280	439	347	462
At least one person with a registered Indian status	109	151	146	169
No person with a registered Indian status, but at least one person self-identifying as Métis	117	195	146	196
No person with a registered Indian status or self-identifying as Métis, but at least one person with an Aboriginal identity	54	94	55	97

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

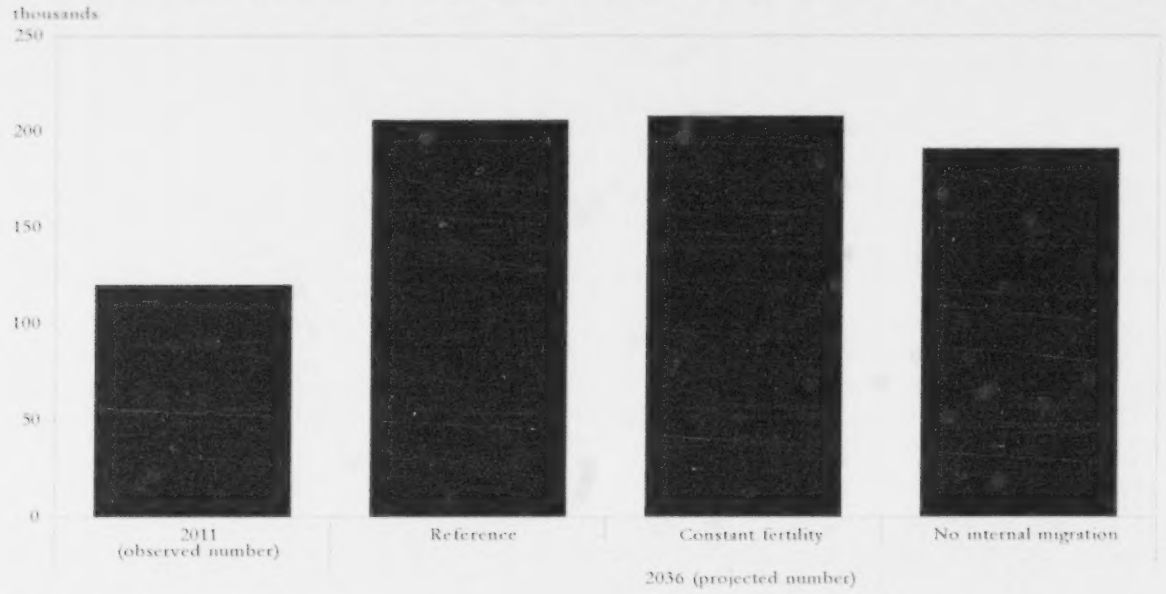
Households on Indian reserves

In 2011, there were 120,000 households (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) on Indian reserves. Of these, most (86.6%) were composed of at least one person with registered Indian status. Under all projection scenarios, the number of households on reserves would increase over the next 25 years to between 191,000 (scenario with no internal migration) and 208,000 (constant fertility scenario) in 2036 (Figure 13). Under all scenarios, the vast majority of households located on Indian reserves in 2036 would be composed of at least one person who is a Registered Indian.

As was the case for the population, internal migration would have a significant impact on trends in the number of households on Indian reserves. If internal migration to reserves were to stop, the increase in the number of households on reserves would slow considerably, as internal migration favours population growth on reserves in all regions considered.

Figure 13

Number of households on Indian reserves, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to three projection scenarios)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Households in Inuit Nunangat

In 2011, there were about 16,000 households in the four Inuit Nunangat regions combined. Of those households, more than 12,000 were composed of at least one Inuk. Over the next 25 years, the number of households with at least one Inuk within Inuit Nunangat would rise to about 22,000 by 2036 under all scenarios considered. This increase is strongly linked to the projected growth of the Inuit population presented in the previous section.

Conclusion

The aim of this report was to describe possible changes in Aboriginal populations and households in Canada and selected regions in the country between 2011 and 2036. The report was also designed to measure the sensitivity of those changes to various components of population growth, such as fertility, intragenerational ethnic mobility and internal migration. The scenarios developed showed that the Aboriginal identity population as a whole could increase more rapidly than the rest of the population and that their growth rate could be more strongly tied to whether or not intragenerational ethnic mobility continues than to a potential change in fertility.

The number of households composed of at least one person with an Aboriginal identity would also increase more quickly than other households.

Among Aboriginal identity groups, Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis and Inuit would see their numbers rise over the next 25 years, albeit at differing paces that would vary depending on the scenario. All of these populations are likely to age but would remain younger than the non-Aboriginal population.

The profile revealed by this report nonetheless changes from region to region. Among the provinces, Ontario would continue to record the highest number of Aboriginal people, but Manitoba and Saskatchewan would continue to have the higher proportions of Aboriginal people in their population. Overall, however, the proportions would remain highest in the territories. For its part, the population living on Indian reserves would continue to increase, particularly if internal migration continues to sustain its growth, as it has in recent decades.

Although these projections were prepared using a sophisticated projection model, they are subject to various sources of uncertainty associated with data sources, component estimates and assumptions about the future evolution of the components considered. While the assumptions are based on the most recent databases, incorporate suggestions from literature and were the subject of various consultations, they should not be interpreted as predictions. The proposed scenarios provide, at the time of their development, a plausible range of future evolution based on current knowledge. However, by its very nature, the future remains unknown. That is why projection users should consider the full range of results from all scenarios presented in this report, rather than search for one scenario that seems more probable than others.

The data in this report provide researchers, planners and the general public with a tool to look at issues related to Aboriginal populations in Canada within a range of plausible demographic contexts. These issues—housing, education, labour force participation, etc.—will evolve within a context of population growth and continued aging in the coming years.

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Appendix

Table A1

Age structure indicators by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

Year / Scenario	Total	Aboriginal identity population					Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population[2]	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	
	14 years and under (percent)						
2011 (observed)	16.4	27.4	29.2	28.7	22.8	32.8	15.9
2036 (projected)							
Reference	15.5	19.0	19.5	21.1	16.8	21.2	15.3
Moderate convergence of fertility	15.6	20.6	22.1	21.9	17.2	24.5	15.3
Constant fertility	15.7	22.1	24.7	22.6	17.5	27.7	15.3
No ethnic mobility	15.5	20.2	19.1	28.6	18.2	21.3	15.3
No internal migration	15.5	19.1	19.4	21.4	16.9	21.3	15.3
	65 years and older (percent)						
2011 (observed)	14.4	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.5	4.0	14.7
2036 (projected)							
Reference	24.2	16.2	15.4	14.2	19.0	10.5	24.7
Moderate convergence of fertility	24.2	15.8	14.8	14.0	18.9	10.0	24.7
Constant fertility	24.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	18.8	9.5	24.7
No ethnic mobility	24.2	16.0	15.5	12.0	19.7	10.5	24.6
No internal migration	24.2	16.2	15.4	14.1	19.0	10.5	24.7
	Median age (in years)						
2011 (observed)	39.9	27.7	26.3	27.1	31.1	23.1	40.5
2036 (projected)							
Reference	44.0	36.6	35.8	33.0	40.4	32.3	44.5
Moderate convergence of fertility	44.0	35.7	34.4	32.5	40.1	30.5	44.5
Constant fertility	43.9	34.7	32.7	32.1	40.0	28.8	44.5
No ethnic mobility	44.0	35.8	36.1	26.8	40.2	32.3	44.5
No internal migration	44.0	36.6	35.9	32.7	40.3	32.3	44.5

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Including other Aboriginal people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.1

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2011 - Base population (observed)

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**34,273**	**1,502**	**768**	**223**	**437**	**63**	**12**	**32,772**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**525**	**37**	**11**	**12**	**7**	**7**	**1**	**488**
St. John's	202	5	2	1	1	1	0	197
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	323	32	9	11	6	6	1	291
Prince Edward Island	**144**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**141**
Nova Scotia	**944**	**35**	**16**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**908**
Halifax	401	10	2	4	3	0	0	391
Rest of Nova Scotia	542	25	13	5	6	0	0	517
New Brunswick	**755**	**23**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**732**
Moncton	140	3	1	1	1	0	0	137
Saint John	129	3	0	1	1	0	0	126
Rest of New Brunswick	487	18	11	4	3	0	0	469
Quebec	**7,993**	**162**	**80**	**31**	**36**	**13**	**2**	**7,831**
Saguenay	159	4	1	1	2	0	0	155
Québec[2]	775	8	4	2	2	0	0	767
Sherbrooke	204	2	0	1	1	0	0	202
Trois-Rivières	153	2	0	1	1	0	0	151
Montréal[2]	3,875	38	18	11	8	1	0	3,837
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	318	12	2	4	5	0	0	306
Rest of Quebec[2]	2,509	96	54	12	18	12	1	2,413
Ontario	**13,237**	**334**	**167**	**79**	**81**	**3**	**4**	**12,903**
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	949	20	6	7	7	1	0	929
Kingston	164	5	1	2	1	0	0	159
Peterborough	122	5	2	1	1	0	0	117
Oshawa	366	6	2	3	2	0	0	360
Toronto	5,751	38	13	15	9	1	1	5,713
Hamilton	741	12	4	5	2	0	0	729
St. Catharines-Niagara	402	9	3	3	2	0	0	393
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	492	7	2	3	2	0	0	485
Brantford	139	11	9	1	1	0	0	128
Guelph	145	2	1	1	1	0	0	143
London	489	9	4	3	2	0	0	480
Windsor	328	7	2	2	2	0	0	321
Barrie	192	4	1	1	2	0	0	188
Greater Sudbury	165	14	5	2	6	0	0	151
Thunder Bay	125	12	8	2	2	0	0	113
Rest of Ontario[2]	2,664	171	103	27	39	1	1	2,493

Table A2.1

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2011 - Base population (observed)

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,231**	**205**	**116**	**9**	**79**	**1**	**1**	**1,025**
Winnipeg[2]	744	81	30	5	45	0	0	662
Rest of Manitoba[2]	487	124	86	4	33	0	0	363
Saskatchewan	**1,064**	**166**	**103**	**9**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**898**
Regina	217	21	11	2	8	0	0	196
Saskatoon	269	25	11	2	11	0	0	244
Rest of Saskatchewan[2]	578	120	81	6	33	0	0	457
Alberta	**3,778**	**236**	**116**	**21**	**96**	**2**	**2**	**3,542**
Calgary	1,259	35	14	5	17	0	0	1,224
Edmonton	1,202	65	25	6	31	1	1	1,137
Rest of Alberta[2]	1,317	136	77	10	48	1	1	1,181
British Columbia	**4,491**	**241**	**126**	**44**	**67**	**2**	**2**	**4,250**
Kelowna	183	9	2	2	4	0	0	175
Vancouver	2,367	54	21	14	18	0	1	2,313
Victoria[2]	352	15	7	3	5	0	0	337
Abbotsford Mission	174	7	2	2	3	0	0	167
Rest of British Columbia	1,415	156	94	23	37	1	1	1,259
Yukon	**35**	**8**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**27**
Northwest Territories	**43**	**23**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**21**
Nunavut	**34**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**10,578**	**941**	**549**	**103**	**228**	**55**	**6**	**9,637**
Total - In CMAs	**23,695**	**561**	**219**	**119**	**209**	**7**	**6**	**23,134**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.2

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2036 - Projection according to the reference scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**42,901**	**2,510**	**1,103**	**478**	**826**	**86**	**17**	**40,391**
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	**440**	**43**	**20**	**6**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**397**
St. John's	194	8	3	2	3	1	0	186
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	246	35	17	5	7	6	0	211
Prince Edward Island	**139**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**134**
Nova Scotia	**919**	**57**	**22**	**17**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**862**
Halifax	440	21	4	8	8	0	0	419
Rest of Nova Scotia	478	36	17	8	10	0	0	443
New Brunswick	**693**	**40**	**16**	**13**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**653**
Moncton	140	6	1	2	2	0	0	134
Saint John	121	6	1	3	2	0	0	115
Rest of New Brunswick	433	29	14	8	7	1	0	403
Quebec	**9,341**	**275**	**111**	**68**	**75**	**19**	**2**	**9,066**
Saguenay	135	7	1	1	4	0	0	129
Québec[3]	812	15	5	5	5	0	0	797
Sherbrooke	221	4	1	2	1	0	0	217
Trois-Rivières	144	3	1	1	1	0	0	141
Montréal[3]	5,193	75	27	26	21	1	1	5,119
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	391	23	5	7	10	0	0	368
Rest of Quebec[3]	2,443	148	72	25	33	17	1	2,295
Ontario	**17,062**	**605**	**230**	**175**	**190**	**5**	**5**	**16,457**
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,301	38	8	14	15	1	0	1,263
Kingston	181	11	2	5	3	0	0	170
Peterborough	131	8	3	3	2	0	0	123
Oshawa	458	14	3	6	4	0	0	444
Toronto	8,501	89	19	39	29	1	1	8,412
Hamilton	861	27	7	11	8	0	0	834
St. Catharines-Niagara	408	18	5	7	5	0	0	389
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	595	16	4	7	5	0	0	578
Brantford	150	16	12	3	1	0	0	133
Guelph	177	5	1	2	2	0	0	172
London	561	20	7	6	5	0	0	541
Windsor	396	14	4	5	5	0	0	382
Barrie	255	11	3	3	5	0	0	244
Greater Sudbury	155	24	7	3	13	0	0	132
Thunder Bay	123	21	16	1	4	0	0	101
Rest of Ontario[3]	2,809	273	128	59	82	2	2	2,536

Table A2.2

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2036 - Projection according to the reference scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,549**	**311**	**164**	**25**	**120**	**1**	**1**	**1,238**
Winnipeg[3]	1,001	134	49	12	72	1	1	867
Rest of Manitoba[3]	548	177	115	14	48	0	1	371
Saskatchewan	**1,234**	**251**	**158**	**18**	**74**	**0**	**1**	**982**
Regina	273	33	17	2	14	0	0	240
Saskatoon	343	38	18	3	16	0	0	304
Rest of Saskatchewan[3]	618	180	123	13	44	0	1	438
Alberta	**5,634**	**430**	**179**	**59**	**186**	**3**	**3**	**5,205**
Calgary	2,116	83	26	15	42	0	0	2,032
Edmonton	1,857	123	43	16	61	2	1	1,734
Rest of Alberta[3]	1,662	223	110	27	83	1	1	1,438
British Columbia	**5,755**	**416**	**179**	**92**	**138**	**3**	**3**	**5,340**
Kelowna	224	16	4	4	8	0	0	208
Vancouver	3,368	97	30	28	38	1	1	3,271
Victoria[3]	398	28	10	7	11	0	0	370
Abbortsford-Mission	212	13	3	4	6	0	0	200
Rest of British Columbia	1,554	262	133	50	75	2	2	1,291
Yukon	**40**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**30**
Northwest Territories	**50**	**27**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**23**
Nunavut	**44**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**11,063**	**1,445**	**753**	**214**	**395**	**76**	**8**	**9,618**
Total - In CMAs	**31,838**	**1,064**	**350**	**264**	**431**	**10**	**9**	**30,773**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Due to the uncertainty related to the registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band following the Supplemental Agreement concluded in June 2013, the results for Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions that compose it are to be interpreted with great caution, particularly for the Registered Indians and the Non-Status Indians.
3. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.3

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2036 - Projection according to the moderate convergence of fertility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**42,964**	**2,569**	**1,147**	**483**	**831**	**90**	**17**	**40,394**
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	**441**	**43**	**20**	**6**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**397**
St. John's	194	8	3	2	3	0	0	186
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	246	36	17	5	7	6	0	211
Prince Edward Island	**139**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**134**
Nova Scotia	**920**	**58**	**22**	**17**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**862**
Halifax	440	21	4	9	8	0	0	419
Rest of Nova Scotia	479	37	18	8	10	1	0	442
New Brunswick	**694**	**41**	**17**	**13**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**653**
Moncton	140	6	1	2	2	0	0	134
Saint John	121	6	1	3	2	0	0	115
Rest of New Brunswick	434	30	14	8	7	1	0	404
Quebec	**9,346**	**280**	**115**	**68**	**75**	**20**	**2**	**9,066**
Saguenay	135	7	1	1	4	0	0	129
Québec[3]	813	16	5	5	5	0	0	797
Sherbrooke	221	4	1	2	1	0	0	217
Trois-Rivières	144	3	1	1	1	0	0	141
Montréal[3]	5,194	75	27	26	21	1	1	5,119
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	391	23	5	7	10	0	0	368
Rest of Quebec[3]	2,448	152	74	26	33	18	1	2,296
Ontario	**17,068**	**611**	**234**	**176**	**191**	**5**	**5**	**16,457**
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,301	38	8	14	15	1	0	1,263
Kingston	181	11	2	5	3	0	0	170
Peterborough	131	8	3	3	2	0	0	123
Oshawa	458	14	3	6	4	0	0	444
Toronto	8,501	89	19	39	29	1	1	8,412
Hamilton	861	27	7	11	8	0	0	834
St. Catharines-Niagara	408	18	5	7	5	0	0	389
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	595	17	4	7	5	0	0	578
Brantford	150	17	12	3	1	0	0	133
Guelph	177	5	1	2	2	0	0	172
London	561	20	8	6	6	0	0	541
Windsor	396	14	4	5	5	0	0	382
Barrie	255	11	3	3	5	0	0	244
Greater Sudbury	155	24	7	3	13	0	0	132
Thunder Bay	123	22	16	1	4	0	0	102
Rest of Ontario[3]	2,814	278	132	60	82	2	2	2,536

Table A2.3

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2036 - Projection according to the moderate convergence of fertility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,561**	**322**	**173**	**26**	**120**	**1**	**1**	**1,238**
Winnipeg[3]	1,004	137	51	12	72	1	1	867
Rest of Manitoba[3]	556	185	122	14	48	0	1	371
Saskatchewan	**1,252**	**269**	**172**	**20**	**75**	**0**	**1**	**983**
Regina	275	34	18	3	14	0	0	240
Saskatoon	345	40	20	4	17	0	0	305
Rest of Saskatchewan[3]	633	194	134	14	45	0	1	438
Alberta	**5,643**	**438**	**185**	**60**	**187**	**4**	**3**	**5,205**
Calgary	2,116	84	26	15	42	0	0	2,032
Edmonton	1,859	125	44	17	61	2	1	1,734
Rest of Alberta[3]	1,668	230	115	28	84	1	1	1,439
British Columbia	**5,762**	**422**	**184**	**93**	**138**	**3**	**3**	**5,340**
Kelowna	224	16	4	4	8	0	0	208
Vancouver	3,368	97	30	28	38	1	1	3,271
Victoria[3]	398	28	10	7	11	0	0	370
Abbotsford-Mission	213	13	3	4	6	0	0	200
Rest of British Columbia	1,559	268	137	51	76	2	2	1,292
Yukon	**40**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**30**
Northwest Territories	**51**	**28**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**23**
Nunavut	**46**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**11,115**	**1,494**	**789**	**218**	**399**	**80**	**8**	**9,620**
Total - In CMAs	**31,849**	**1,075**	**358**	**266**	**432**	**10**	**9**	**30,774**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Due to the uncertainty related to the registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band following the Supplemental Agreement concluded in June 2013, the results for Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions that compose it are to be interpreted with great caution, particularly for the Registered Indians and the Non-Status Indians.
3. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.4

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2036 - Projection according to the constant fertility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**43,029**	**2,633**	**1,196**	**489**	**835**	**95**	**17**	**40,396**
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	**441**	**44**	**20**	**6**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**397**
St. John's	194	8	3	2	3	0	0	186
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	247	36	17	5	7	7	0	211
Prince Edward Island	**140**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**134**
Nova Scotia	**920**	**58**	**23**	**17**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**862**
Halifax	440	21	5	8	7	0	0	419
Rest of Nova Scotia	480	37	19	8	10	1	0	442
New Brunswick	**695**	**42**	**17**	**13**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**653**
Moncton	140	6	1	2	2	0	0	135
Saint John	121	6	1	3	2	0	0	115
Rest of New Brunswick	435	31	15	8	7	1	0	404
Quebec	**9,352**	**286**	**118**	**69**	**75**	**21**	**2**	**9,066**
Saguenay	135	7	1	1	4	0	0	129
Québec[3]	813	16	5	5	5	0	0	797
Sherbrooke	221	4	1	2	1	0	0	217
Trois Rivières	144	3	1	1	1	0	0	141
Montréal[3]	5,195	76	28	26	21	1	1	5,119
Ottawa Gatineau (Quebec part)	391	23	6	7	10	0	0	368
Rest of Quebec[3]	2,452	157	77	26	33	19	1	2,296
Ontario	**17,073**	**616**	**239**	**176**	**191**	**5**	**5**	**16,457**
Ottawa Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,301	38	8	14	14	1	0	1,263
Kingston	181	11	2	5	3	0	0	170
Peterborough	131	8	3	3	2	0	0	123
Oshawa	458	14	3	6	4	0	0	444
Toronto	8,501	89	19	39	29	1	1	8,412
Hamilton	861	27	7	11	8	0	0	834
St. Catharines Niagara	408	18	6	7	5	0	0	389
Kitchener Cambridge Waterloo	595	17	4	7	5	0	0	578
Brantford	150	17	12	3	1	0	0	133
Guelph	177	5	1	2	2	0	0	172
London	561	20	8	6	6	0	0	541
Windsor	396	14	4	5	5	0	0	382
Barrie	255	11	3	3	5	0	0	244
Greater Sudbury	155	24	7	3	13	0	0	132
Thunder Bay	123	22	16	1	4	0	0	102
Rest of Ontario[3]	2,818	282	135	60	82	2	2	2,536

Table A2.4

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2036 - Projection according to the constant fertility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,574**	**335**	**184**	**28**	**121**	**1**	**1**	**1,239**
Winnipeg[3]	1,007	140	53	13	72	1	1	867
Rest of Manitoba[3]	567	195	131	15	49	0	1	371
Saskatchewan	**1,273**	**289**	**189**	**21**	**77**	**1**	**1**	**984**
Regina	277	36	19	3	14	0	0	241
Saskatoon	347	42	21	4	17	0	0	305
Rest of Saskatchewan[3]	649	211	148	15	46	0	1	439
Alberta	**5,653**	**447**	**192**	**61**	**187**	**4**	**3**	**5,206**
Calgary	2,117	85	27	15	42	0	0	2,032
Edmonton	1,861	126	45	17	61	2	1	1,735
Rest of Alberta[3]	1,675	236	120	29	85	1	1	1,439
British Columbia	**5,768**	**428**	**189**	**94**	**139**	**3**	**3**	**5,340**
Kelowna	224	16	4	4	8	0	0	207
Vancouver	3,368	98	30	28	38	1	1	3,271
Victoria[3]	398	29	10	7	11	0	0	370
Abbotsford-Mission	213	13	3	4	6	0	0	200
Rest of British Columbia	1,565	273	141	51	77	2	2	1,292
Yukon	**40**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**30**
Northwest Territories	**52**	**29**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**0**	**23**
Nunavut	**49**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**11,168**	**1,546**	**829**	**222**	**402**	**85**	**8**	**9,622**
Total - In CMAs	**31,861**	**1,087**	**367**	**267**	**433**	**10**	**9**	**30,774**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Due to the uncertainty related to the registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band following the Supplemental Agreement concluded in June 2013, the results for Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions that compose it are to be interpreted with great caution, particularly for the Registered Indians and the Non-Status Indians.
3. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.5

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2036 - Projection according to the no ethnic mobility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**42,903**	**1,965**	**1,088**	**245**	**531**	**86**	**16**	**40,938**
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	**441**	**34**	**20**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**406**
St. John's	194	5	3	0	1	1	0	190
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	246	30	17	2	5	6	0	217
Prince Edward Island	**139**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**137**
Nova Scotia	**919**	**39**	**21**	**8**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**880**
Halifax	440	13	4	4	4	0	0	427
Rest of Nova Scotia	478	26	17	4	5	1	0	452
New Brunswick	**694**	**26**	**15**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**668**
Moncton	140	3	1	1	1	0	0	137
Saint John	121	3	1	1	1	0	0	118
Rest of New Brunswick	433	20	13	3	3	1	0	413
Quebec	**9,341**	**195**	**109**	**26**	**40**	**19**	**2**	**9,146**
Saguenay	135	4	1	0	2	0	0	132
Québec[3]	813	8	5	1	2	0	0	805
Sherbrooke	221	2	1	1	1	0	0	219
Trois Rivières	144	2	1	1	0	0	0	142
Montréal[3]	5,194	47	26	10	10	1	1	5,146
Ottawa Gatineau (Quebec part)	391	14	5	4	5	0	0	377
Rest of Quebec[3]	2,443	118	71	10	19	17	1	2,326
Ontario	**17,064**	**416**	**224**	**86**	**96**	**5**	**5**	**16,648**
Ottawa Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,300	22	8	7	6	1	0	1,278
Kingston	181	8	2	4	2	0	0	174
Peterborough	131	5	3	1	1	0	0	126
Oshawa	458	8	3	3	2	0	0	450
Toronto	8,502	50	18	17	13	1	1	8,452
Hamilton	861	17	7	6	4	0	0	844
St. Catharines-Niagara	408	12	5	4	2	0	0	396
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	595	10	4	3	2	0	0	585
Brantford	150	14	11	2	1	0	0	136
Guelph	177	2	1	1	0	0	0	175
London	561	12	7	2	2	0	0	549
Windsor	396	9	3	3	3	0	0	387
Barrie	255	6	3	1	3	0	0	249
Greater Sudbury	155	17	7	2	8	0	0	138
Thunder Bay	123	21	16	2	3	0	0	102
Rest of Ontario[3]	2,810	202	126	27	46	2	2	2,608

Table A2.5

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2036 - Projection according to the no ethnic mobility scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,549**	**273**	**163**	**14**	**93**	**1**	**1**	**1,276**
Winnipeg[3]	1,001	113	49	8	54	1	1	889
Rest of Manitoba[3]	548	161	114	6	39	0	1	387
Saskatchewan	**1,233**	**241**	**158**	**18**	**64**	**0**	**1**	**993**
Regina	273	32	17	4	11	0	0	241
Saskatoon	342	37	18	5	13	0	0	306
Rest of Saskatchewan[3]	618	173	123	9	40	0	1	445
Alberta	**5,635**	**346**	**177**	**33**	**130**	**3**	**3**	**5,290**
Calgary	2,116	59	25	8	25	0	0	2,057
Edmonton	1,857	99	42	10	44	2	1	1,758
Rest of Alberta[3]	1,662	188	109	15	61	1	1	1,475
British Columbia	**5,754**	**316**	**177**	**50**	**83**	**3**	**3**	**5,438**
Kelowna	223	11	4	2	5	0	0	213
Vancouver	3,367	65	29	15	20	1	1	3,302
Victoria[3]	398	20	10	3	6	0	0	378
Abbotsford Mission	212	9	3	2	4	0	0	203
Rest of British Columbia	1,553	212	132	28	49	2	2	1,341
Yukon	**40**	**9**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**31**
Northwest Territories	**50**	**27**	**15**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**23**
Nunavut	**44**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**11,066**	**1,207**	**746**	**107**	**271**	**76**	**8**	**9,859**
Total - In CMAs	**31,838**	**758**	**342**	**138**	**260**	**10**	**8**	**31,079**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Due to the uncertainty related to the registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band following the Supplemental Agreement concluded in June 2013, the results for Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions that compose it are to be interpreted with great caution, particularly for the Registered Indians and the Non-Status Indians.
3. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A2.6

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios)

2036 - Projection according to the no internal migration scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Canada	**42,950**	**2,510**	**1,100**	**482**	**825**	**86**	**17**	**40,440**
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	**526**	**54**	**27**	**7**	**12**	**7**	**0**	**472**
St. John's	220	9	4	1	3	1	0	210
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	306	44	23	5	9	6	0	262
Prince Edward Island	**162**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**156**
Nova Scotia	**977**	**64**	**24**	**19**	**19**	**1**	**0**	**914**
Halifax	460	21	5	9	6	0	0	439
Rest of Nova Scotia	517	43	19	10	12	1	0	475
New Brunswick	**764**	**46**	**18**	**15**	**12**	**1**	**0**	**719**
Moncton	152	6	1	3	2	0	0	146
Saint John	133	6	1	3	2	0	0	126
Rest of New Brunswick	479	33	15	9	8	0	0	446
Quebec	**9,678**	**276**	**112**	**68**	**75**	**18**	**2**	**9,402**
Saguenay	153	8	1	1	5	0	0	145
Québec[3]	838	16	6	5	5	0	0	822
Sherbrooke	232	4	1	2	1	0	0	229
Trois-Rivières	150	3	1	1	1	0	0	147
Montréal[3]	5,436	73	27	25	19	1	1	5,363
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	386	23	4	7	11	0	0	363
Rest of Quebec[3]	2,482	149	72	26	33	17	1	2,333
Ontario	**16,814**	**606**	**231**	**177**	**188**	**5**	**5**	**16,207**
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,212	39	9	13	16	1	0	1,172
Kingston	170	9	2	3	3	0	0	161
Peterborough	119	8	3	2	2	0	0	111
Oshawa	398	13	3	6	4	0	0	385
Toronto	8,678	98	24	43	29	1	1	8,580
Hamilton	850	25	7	11	6	0	0	825
St. Catharines-Niagara	405	17	4	6	6	0	0	388
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	606	15	3	7	5	0	0	590
Brantford	139	15	11	3	1	0	0	124
Guelph	165	6	1	2	2	0	0	160
London	567	18	6	7	5	0	0	550
Windsor	389	14	3	4	6	0	0	375
Barrie	212	10	2	3	4	0	0	202
Greater Sudbury	162	24	7	4	14	0	0	137
Thunder Bay	120	15	10	1	4	0	0	105
Rest of Ontario[3]	2,622	281	135	63	79	2	2	2,341

Table A2.6

Population by Aboriginal identity (AANDC's classification),[1] place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 (observed) and 2036 (according to five projection scenarios) - continued

2036 - Projection according to the no internal migration scenario

Place of residence	Total	Aboriginal identity population						Non-Aboriginal people
		Total - Aboriginal identity population	Registered Indians	Non-Status Indians	Métis	Inuit	Other Aboriginal people	
	thousands							
Manitoba	**1,732**	**325**	**167**	**28**	**128**	**1**	**1**	**1,407**
Winnipeg[3]	1,078	131	44	9	77	1	1	947
Rest of Manitoba[3]	654	194	123	18	51	0	1	461
Saskatchewan	**1,396**	**258**	**159**	**21**	**77**	**0**	**1**	**1,138**
Regina	309	32	16	1	14	0	0	276
Saskatoon	393	38	17	2	19	0	0	354
Rest of Saskatchewan[3]	695	187	125	18	43	0	0	508
Alberta	**5,295**	**393**	**165**	**50**	**173**	**3**	**3**	**4,902**
Calgary	1,922	70	21	11	37	0	0	1,853
Edmonton	1,723	106	36	13	54	1	1	1,617
Rest of Alberta[3]	1,650	218	108	26	82	1	1	1,432
British Columbia	**5,457**	**403**	**171**	**93**	**133**	**2**	**4**	**5,054**
Kelowna	181	15	4	4	7	0	0	166
Vancouver	3,308	102	32	29	39	1	1	3,206
Victoria[3]	356	26	9	6	10	0	0	330
Abbortsford-Mission	212	13	3	4	6	0	0	199
Rest of British Columbia	1,400	247	122	50	72	1	2	1,153
Yukon	**45**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**35**
Northwest Territories	**57**	**29**	**18**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**28**
Nunavut	**46**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41**	**0**	**5**
Total - Outside of CMAs	**11,116**	**1,482**	**770**	**232**	**397**	**76**	**8**	**9,635**
Total - In CMAs	**31,834**	**1,028**	**330**	**251**	**428**	**10**	**9**	**30,805**

1. The data are classified according to the categories of Aboriginal identity as defined by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). See the "Concepts" section.
2. Due to the uncertainty related to the registrations resulting from the legal recognition of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band following the Supplemental Agreement concluded in June 2013, the results for Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions that compose it are to be interpreted with great caution, particularly for the Registered Indians and the Non-Status Indians.
3. Region including one or more incompletely enumerated reserve(s) in 2011. Interpret with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Glossary

Aboriginal ancestry

People who reported an ancestry associated with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada in response to the ethnic origin question in the National Household Survey (NHS). Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors, an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin. This does not mean that the person identified with his or her ancestors Aboriginal group or groups. For the purposes of this projection exercise, we never refer to the population with an Aboriginal ancestry.

Aboriginal group

Refers to people who reported being an Aboriginal person—First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)—in response to question 18 of the 2011 NHS.

Aboriginal household

Private households composed of at least one person of Aboriginal identity.

Aboriginal identity (classification used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada)

A concept that includes the same total number of people with an Aboriginal identity as the variable defined according to the classification used by Statistics Canada (see the definition of this concept in this glossary). However, the classification used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) includes the 'Registered Indian' category, with a corresponding reduction in the population for all other Aboriginal identities. See the "Concepts" section for more details.

Aboriginal identity (classification used by Statistics Canada)

Refers to people who reported being an Aboriginal person—First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) — and/or who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or who reported being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in the 2011 NHS. This variable according to the classification used by Statistics Canada includes the same total number of people with an Aboriginal identity as the variable according to the classification used by AANDC. However, this variable gives priority to Aboriginal group categories rather than to registered Indian status. See the "Concepts" section for more details.

Aboriginal origin

See "Aboriginal ancestry."

Aboriginal people

See "Aboriginal identity."

Age pyramid

Histogram (column diagram) that shows population distribution by age and sex.

Base population

The population used as the starting point for population projections.

Census metropolitan area

An area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a population core. It has a population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Cohort

Represents a group of people who experienced a specific demographic event during a given period that may be one year in length. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the people who married in 1966. In the case of births, people born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

Cohort-component method

Method used for population estimates or projections that is based on the components of demographic change and a base population as input. The phrase "cohort-component method" is usually restricted to methods projecting the future evolution of cohorts by age and sex, as opposed to other methods, such as microsimulation, that also use components of population growth but that project the demographic destiny of individuals.

Components of population growth

Any class of event that generates population changes. For example, births, deaths and migration are components that modify either the size of the total population or its composition by age and sex.

Ethnic mobility

Refers to "the phenomenon of individuals and families changing the ethnic affiliation that they report" (Guimond et al. 2007). Ethnic mobility has two components: intragenerational and intergenerational (Boucher et al. 2009).

Fertility

A demographic phenomenon related to live births that can be considered from the point of view of women, the couple and, very occasionally, men.

Headship rate (or primary household maintainer rate)

Proportion of primary household maintainers (or household heads) in a given population.

Highest level of education

A person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.

Household head

See "Headship rate."

Household maintainer

The person in the household who pays the dwelling's rent or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity bill, etc. In the NHS, there may be up to five household maintainers in the same household. For the purposes of this projection exercise, a primary household maintainer or household head was selected randomly from all of the maintainers present in a household.

Immigrant category

An administrative category under which a person is admitted to Canada as a permanent resident under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. At the aggregate level, classes are composed of economic immigrants, immigrants admitted as members of a family, immigrants admitted as protected people (refugees) and other immigrants.

Immigration

The sum of all immigrants from other countries landing in Canada, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Immigration rate

The number of immigrants divided by the size of the population during a given period.

Indian reserve

In the context of the Census program (which includes the NHS), "on reserve" includes six types of census subdivisions legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands: Indian reserves, Indian settlements (except for the five Yukon settlements of Champagne Landing 10, Klukshu, Two and One-Half Mile Village, Two Mile Village and Kloo Lake), Indian government districts, *terres réservées aux Cris*, *terres réservées aux Naskapis* and Nisga'a land, as well as the northern village of Sandy Bay in Saskatchewan.

Intergenerational ethnic mobility

Refers to a change in ethnic affiliation between parents and their children, with the parent(s) not having the same ethnic affiliation as the child(ren).

Internal migration

The sum of all population movements between the geographic units within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration

The sum of all movements between Canada and other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Interregional migration

The sum of all movements among the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas and the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Intragenerational ethnic mobility

Refers to a change in an individual's ethnic affiliation over the course of his or her life.

Intraregional migration

The sum of all movements within one of the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely one of the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas or one of the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Inuit Nunangat

Inuit Nunangat is the homeland of Inuit of Canada. It includes the communities located in the four Inuit regions: Nunatsiavut (Northern coastal Labrador), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), the territory of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories.

Landed immigrant

A person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Life expectancy

A statistical measure derived from the life table, indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a population at a specific age "x", calculated on the basis of the mortality rates observed in a given year. We usually use the life expectancy at birth.

Median age

An age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".

Member of a First Nation/Indian band

Refers to people who reported that they were members of a First Nation/Indian band in the NHS. In the NHS, an Indian band is defined as a group of Indians for whose collective use and benefit lands have been set apart or money is being held by the Crown, or who have been declared to be a band for the purpose of the *Indian Act*. Many Indian bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their band name to reflect this. With the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* of Canada (Bill C-31), many Indian bands exercised the right to establish their own membership code, under which it was not always necessary for a band member to be a Registered Indian according to the *Indian Act*.

Microsimulation

Unlike population estimates and projections produced using the cohort-component method, microsimulation simulates the demographic destiny of each individual. The method is based on multiple random drawing at the individual level rather than on aggregated data applied at the population group level.

Migratory increase

The change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of migrants who settle within a geographic area and the number of migrants who leave that same area during a given period.

Natural increase

The change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a given period.

Net undercoverage

The difference between the number of people who were covered by the census but who were not enumerated (undercoverage) and the number of people who were enumerated when they should not have been or who were enumerated more than once (overcoverage).

Non-permanent resident

People who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and the family members living in Canada with them.

Own-children method

A method that indirectly estimates fertility by using a census or an equivalent data source (Grabill and Cho 1965; Desplanques 1993). This method links the youngest children—here children aged less than one year—to the woman aged 15 to 49 years living in the same family who is most likely to be the mother. The women identified in this way are considered as having given birth recently to a child (here during the last year). Using this link, as well as some adjustments, it is possible to compute fertility rates according to various characteristics.

Person-years

The total number of years lived in a given state by the people who make up the population from January 1 to December 31 of a given year. In this study, projected population figures are presented in person-years, while the figures for the base population are as of May 10, 2011 (Census and NHS Day).

Population increase or total increase

The change in the size of a population between two dates.

Population projection

The future population size resulting from a set of assumptions regarding the demographic and non-demographic components of growth.

Private dwelling

A set of living quarters designed for or converted for human habitation in which a person or group of people reside or could reside. In addition, a private dwelling must have a source of heat or power and must be an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements, as evidenced by complete and enclosed walls and roof and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow.

Private household

A person or group of people (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and who do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households is equal to the number of occupied dwellings.

Projection scenario

A set of assumptions relating to the components, demographic or otherwise, used to make a population projection.

Reclassification of registration categories from 6(2) to 6(1)

Refers to Registered Indians with a registration category of 6(2) who are reclassified to a registration category of 6(1) during their lifetime. In this report, reclassification from registration category 6(2) to category 6(1) may result from the application of Bill C-3 or from various other reasons.

Registered or Treaty Indian (Status Indian)

People who reported that they were Status Indians (Registered or Treaty Indians) in the 2011 NHS. Registered Indians are people who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are people who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

Registration categories 6(1) and 6(2) on the Indian Register

The registration category 6(1) or 6(2) is assigned to Registered Indians when they register on the Indian Register. Registration categories 6(1) and 6(2) correspond to the rules set out in subsections 6(1) and 6(2) of article 6 in the 1985 *Indian Act*, which establish the criteria that people must meet to register on the Indian Register. Within the meaning of the act, people registered under subsection 6(1) differ from those registered under subsection 6(2) with regard to their ability to transmit their status to their children. A parent registered under category 6(1) can always pass on his/her registered Indian status to the child, but a parent registered under category 6(2) can pass on the status only if the other parent is also registered.

Total emigration

The number of emigrants minus the number of returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates during a given year. It indicates the average number of children that a generation of women would have if, over the course of their reproductive life, they experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed during the year considered.

Visible minority groups

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."